

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

'L' DIRECTORS ACCEPT ACT FOR SUBWAYS AND EXTENSION OF LEASES

Stamp With Approval Big Tunnel Project as Result of West End Railway's Decision to Merge

ONE STEP REMAINS

City Council Must Now Pass on Plan and if Members Indores Them Digging Will Soon Begin

The directors of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, at a special meeting today, voted to accept the act providing for the Boylston-street subway, a subway from Park street to the South station and from the South station to Andrew square. It also provides for the extension of the Boston tunnel beyond Bowdoin square to the vicinity of Lynde street. It further provides for the extension of the leases for existing subways and tunnels to July 1, 1936.

The action of the directors in accepting this act is the outcome of the decision of the stockholders of the West End railway to accept consolidation with the Boston Elevated. The final step will have to be taken by the Boston city council, and if accepted work on the various tunnels will soon begin.

The bill above referred to provides:

1. The city of Boston shall build the Dorchester tunnel, including connection from Park street to the South station; the Boylston street subway—which is to extend from Park street to the intersection of Beacon street and Commonwealth avenue; and the East Boston tunnel extension, which is to prolong the present tunnel to a point on Cambridge street in the West End; the Riverbank subway is to be abandoned.

2. The leases for all the new tunnels and for the existing tunnels and subways are to extend 25 years from July 1, 1911. That is, either the city or the Boston Elevated Railway Company may terminate all the leases on July 31, 1936, until terminated by one party or the other on at least two years' notice.

3. After the expiration of the existing leases, the rental of all tunnels and subways will be uniform at 4½ per cent of the cost, including in the cost interest on debt incurred pending construction. The rental on the newly authorized subways and tunnels will be 4½ per cent from the beginning. Provision is made for abolishing tolls in the East Boston tunnel.

4. This subway-tunnel act is to take effect immediately to the extent of requiring the transit commission to prepare surveys and plans of the new tunnels. It is not, however, to become operative in other respects unless accepted by the city of Boston and the Boston Elevated Railway Company within 30 days after the West End Street Railway Company shall have voted on the question of consolidation, which by the other bill they are required to do before Oct. 1, 1911.

CHINESE ADMIRAL VISITS OFFICIALS AT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON—Rear Admiral Ching Pin Kwang, commanding the battleship Hai Chi, of the Chinese navy, now in New York harbor, called on Beekman Winthrop, acting secretary of the navy, and Huntington Wilson, acting secretary of state here today.

The officials returned the visit after which the distinguished Chinese was given a luncheon at the Metropolitan Club.

The admiral and his staff leave here this afternoon for Beverly where he will pay his respects to President Taft.

RHODE ISLAND'S STATE ATTORNEY PLANS TO RETIRE



WILLIAM B. GREENOUGH

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—William B. Greenough, attorney general, today sent a letter to Gen. Charles A. Wilson, chairman of the Republican state central committee, declining to accept a renomination. His withdrawal from the state ticket will cause much more interest in the election. Mr. Greenough has been attorney general nine years.

Henry W. Greenough, brother of the attorney general and now his first assistant, is a candidate, and will probably be the party nominee. The new candidate will be opposed by John G. Cross, the prohibition candidate, and probably John P. Beagan as the Democratic nominee. Mr. Cross is the constable who has been conducting a campaign against gambling at Narragansett Pier.

General Wilson said today that the state central committee would accept the withdrawal of Mr. Greenough, who retires to engage in private law practice. As Governor Pothier is to retire this year, the Republican ticket will contain at least three new names for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and attorney-general.

OFF FROM NEW YORK FOR PACIFIC, AVIATOR LANDS IN NEW JERSEY

BULLETIN

ASHBROOK, N. J.—Delayed several hours by a high wind, James Ward, coast-to-coast flyer, who was forced to alight here today, resumed his flight this afternoon.

ASHBROOK, N. J.—Miss Emily Robinson stood in her doorway here today and watched a stranger airplane gracefully toward earth and land in a wheat field opposite the Robinson homestead.

Miss Robinson summoned her sisters, Misses Sarah and Mary. After apologizing for trespassing, the stranger explained that he was James J. Ward and asked if they would kindly lend him a map of New Jersey, and point out to him where he was.

Ward ascended at Governors island, New York, in an effort to fly from the Atlantic to the Pacific for the \$50,000 prize. He had intended following the tracks of the Erie railroad to Middletown, N. Y., but after passing Jersey City lost his course and soon found himself sailing over Newark. Mile after mile his engine whirled until he spied what he later pronounced the best landing place he had ever seen—the Misses Robinson's wheat field.

The population of Ashbrook never seemed so big as it did a minute after Ward landed. Natives and summer tourists hastened to that spot. But in all the excitement the Robinson hospitality was not overlooked and while townspeople hurried in all directions, searching

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RULE OF PEOPLE IS AT HAND MR. FOSS TELLS FELLOW GOVERNORS

With Passing of the Old System He Sees Approach of Uniform Legislation Among the Various States

NOT LOOKING TO U. S.

SPRING LAKE, N. J.—Governor Foss of Massachusetts told the conference of governors here today that the old system of control of state politics by special interests was fast passing away and that uniformity of legislation among the various states was becoming possible.

Dependence upon the federal government for the promotion of mutual good among the states was also giving way, he said, to the understanding that it was in the power of the state itself that the people had better look for betterment and relief.

"There is a vague theory that where the individual power of different states proves insufficient the federal government comes in," he said. "In such matters as workingmen's compensation, federal power, it was thought, might be invoked to cover the entire country and afford uniform laws. If however, there is anything hostile in self-government and the sovereignty of the state it is the unnecessary intrusion of federal control."

Governor Stubbs of Kansas arrived here this afternoon, making 28 Governors in attendance, and they visited Sandy Hook, where some of the biggest coast defense guns were exhibited to them.

Politics and woman suffrage have come in for considerable attention at the conference.

"I am told that the women are likely to win the vote in Oregon and California this year," said Governor Carey of Wyoming today. "Once they do that there will be a more or less steady sweep eastward."

The Governor said that so far as he had observed, woman suffrage worked ideally, even to service on juries.

"Women's services on juries in Wyoming," said the Governor, "has not become a regular practice, although the law allows it. When placed on juries they have done excellent work."

The aftermath of yesterday's discussion of the initiative, referendum and recall could be traced throughout today's conference. Governor Aldrich of Nebraska declared that there was no de-

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PRESIDENT TAFT SEES MANY VISITORS WHO CALL TO SAY GOOD-BY

BEVERLY, Mass.—Secretary MacVeagh took luncheon with President Taft today and had his final conference before the President starts on his six weeks' trip on Friday. Fifty members of the New England Association of Commercial Executives called to bid the President farewell.

Senator Wetmore of Rhode Island called to invite the President to attend the dedication of the army and navy Y. M. C. A. building at Newport next November. Jerome A. Pettit of Boston and Robert C. Morris of New York were also received by the President.

Baron Uchida, retiring Japanese ambassador, is expected to call this afternoon and say farewell to the President. The ambassador is returning to Japan to become minister of foreign affairs in the new cabinet.

Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the Massachusetts state central committee, indicated that the Republicans in Massachusetts will leave no stone unturned in the attempt to beat Governor Foss when he asked President Taft on Tuesday to help in the campaign.

This is impossible because of the presidential trip to the West and the limited time which remains before he sets out. Massachusetts will have to make its contest with the Hamilton speech as its aid from the President.

HOLD A HEARING ON BOAT LANDING

A hearing was given by the harbor and land commissioners at the State House today on plans submitted with a petition by the city of Boston for a public landing at the Northern avenue bridge in Ft. Point channel.

The plans call for a public landing for small boats to be constructed on the draw pier in the center of the channel giving access to the bridge and thence to Atlantic avenue.

MAKES PUBLIC BEQUESTS

The will of Georgiana G. Eaton of Commonwealth avenue, filed in the probate office today, leaves \$5000 each to the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the Episcopal city mission. She left \$10,000 to Trinity church.

MAINE PROHIBITION SAFE AS MAJORITY IS INCREASED TO 531

Official Returns Are Received From 77 Additional Places Leaving 119 Out of 521 Yet to Be Verified

RECOUNT IS SOUGHT

Maine's Vote on Questions Other Than Prohibition By Congressional Districts

Following is the incomplete vote by congressional districts on the three questions on the ballot besides prohibition:

Providing for an amendment to the constitution making Augusta the permanent capital.
To raise the debt limit in cities of 40,000 and more population.
Adoption of state-wide primaries.

CAPITAL

District	Yes	No
First district	11,183	15,089
Second district	13,106	6,722
Third district	13,025	9,336
Fourth district	8,861	5,258

DEBT LIMIT

District	Yes	No
First district	12,674	10,659
Second district	8,181	9,892
Third district	6,919	6,400
Fourth district	5,606	6,001

PRIMARIES

District	Yes	No
First district	18,776	6,843
Second district	13,728	5,639
Third district	11,843	3,905
Fourth district	8,493	3,274

PORTLAND, Me.—Returns this noon showed that the majority against striking prohibition from the state constitution had been increased to 531, and the adherents of the no-license movement look upon the figures as conclusive evidence that the principle of prohibition has been established in Maine by Monday's vote.

Town clerks' returns were received this morning from 77 additional places, leaving only 119 out of the 521 cities, towns and plantations yet to be verified.

The four greatest changes in original tabulations, as compiled here, when revised by returns from clerks, were in the towns of Alton, Howland and Bowerbank and St. Francis plantation. In St. Francis plantation the original figures stood 106 for repeal and 32 against. The town clerk's report showed that it should have been, for repeal 22, against 106.

In the town of Alton the original figures of 13 for repeal to 27 against repeal were reversed by the mail reports, while it was shown that in the transmission of the vote of the town of Bowerbank an error was made by which 20 votes were credited for repeal when there should have been only two, and in the town of Howland the original figures showed four when it should have been 43.

Thus far nearly all the corrections that it has been necessary to make in the original tabulations have been due to mistakes in transmission and not in tabulations.

George W. Norton, secretary of the no-license movement, said this afternoon:

"We not only have a small majority, but of the stay-at-home vote 75 or 80 per cent were our own people, who remained away from the polls, evidently, because they believed there could be no doubt that Maine would stand by the prohibition principle."

Secretary Norton said further that the result disposed of all talk about the liquor interests favoring a "no" vote in the state on the ground that the present situation meant greater profits to them than would be the case under local option conditions. He declared that no one

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NEW HAVEN MANAGER ON LEAVE

Announcement was made today that Samuel Higgins, general manager of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, had been granted an indefinite leave of absence. The report that the office of general manager had been abolished was denied.

NEEDHAM IS ALL READY TO BEGIN 200TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Needham is making elaborate preparation to celebrate Sunday, Monday and Tuesday the two hundredth anniversary of its incorporation as a town. It has appropriated \$2000 for the purpose.

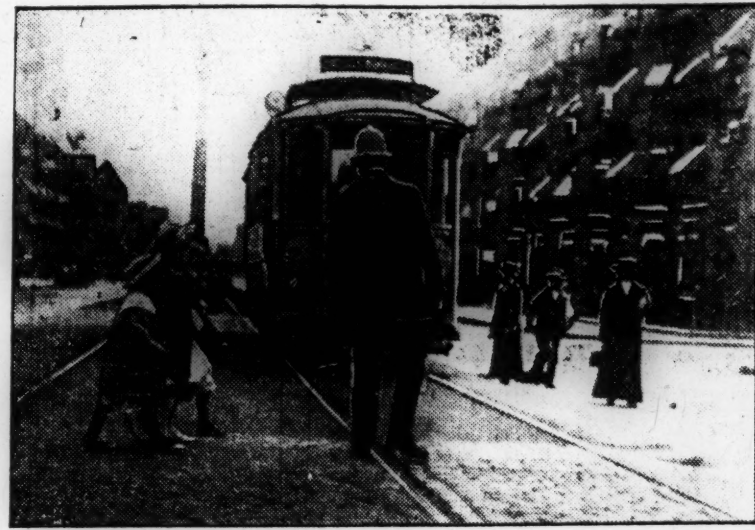
The bicentennial exercises will be opened by forenoon services in the churches, where sermons appropriate to the event will be preached on Sunday. The official memorial service will be held at the First parish church at 4 p. m. In the evening there will be a meeting in the town hall beginning at seven o'clock. The exercises will be opened by a half-hour concert of sacred music by the Needham band. The principal address

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SOUTH BOSTON COURTHOUSE SITE

A hearing will be held on Sept. 27 on a site for the new South Boston courthouse. The site of the Perkins institute is favorably considered. It is certain that the present site of the courthouse will be abandoned.

STREET SCENES AT OPENING OF BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS



Pupils crossing Huntington avenue at Norrey street on their way to lessons



Teacher and group of pupils on Cumberland street, near St. Botolph

BOSTON SCHOOLS OPEN; ENROLMENT IS RECORD

With an attendance estimated at 102,000 the public schools of Boston opened at 9 a. m. today. This is a record enrolment. It exceeds last year's total by about 1000. There are 322 elementary schools and 15 Latin and high schools, and despite the increased number of pupils there is ample accommodation. The total appropriation for the year is \$5,164,000.

During the vacation four new buildings have been completed—the Abraham Lincoln school, the Charles Bulfinch school, the John L. Motley school, and the Mary Lyon school. The Girls high school on West Newton street has been remodeled, the Thomas N. Hart, Harbor View, Mead street, Tappan, Eustis street, B. F. Tweed and Mt. Pleasant avenue schools have been made fireproof. The West Roxbury high has been fitted with two additional rooms; new arrangements have been made in the old Mather, Rice, Lucretia Crocker, Martin and Bowdoin schools, and new boiler and ventilating systems have been installed in the Kenilworth street, Quincy, Harris, Robert G. Shaw, Hyde and Washington Allston annex buildings.

"I think the public schools of Boston

BOTH SIDES FIRM IN STRIKE

Conditions in the strike of milk wagon drivers in Boston remain practically unchanged, although the companies say that more wagons left their stables today and that a few more old employees, who went out, have resumed work. Deliveries will be continued throughout the day and teams which go out will be carefully guarded. Both the union and the three milk companies remain firm in the stand which they have taken.

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have opened today under the best possible auspices," said David A. Ellis, chairman of the school committee. "The accommodation for the children is better than it has been for many years. Furthermore, the curriculum offered is the best that Boston has extended to its school children for a great many years."

In a statement issued in connection with the opening of the schools today Mayor Fitzgerald says:

"I desire to call the attention of the

(Continued on page eight, column two)

JUDGE RUGG IS NAMED BY GOVERNOR FOSS TO HEAD SUPREME BENCH

Arthur Prentice Rugg of Worcester, associate justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts, was nominated by Governor Foss today to be the chief justice, vice Marcus Perrin Knowlton of Springfield, resigned.

The appointment caused general surprise in political circles. Judge Rugg was the youngest in point of service on the supreme bench which consists of Justices James M. Morton, John W. Hammond, William C. Loring, Henry K. Braley and Henry N. Sheldon.

William J. Forbes of Worcester was named by the Governor to be a member of the Lake Quinsigamond commission.

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FRANCONIA'S DUTIES LARGEST TAKEN FROM SINGLE BOSTON SHIP

Carries 392 Saloon Passengers, a Record Number, and Makes Fastest Run Ever Made by a Cunarder Here

PEACE TALK ABOARD

Member of British Parliament Presides at Meeting and Says Britain and the U. S. Hold Key to Situation

More money was collected by the customs officials on dutiable goods from the passengers arriving on the Franconia today than has ever before been taken at this port from one boat, according to Edward G. Graves, surveyor of the port of Boston. The figures will not be known, however, until the last of the steamer passengers have been examined.

There were 87 custom inspectors on hand, a larger number than has ever before been assigned to one ship, and they made a more rigid examination than ever before in the history of the port. Mr. Graves personally directed the work, and more than three hours was devoted to the examination of one woman's baggage.

This makes the third record that was broken with the arrival of the Franconia. She brought 392 saloon, 314 second cabin and 1416 steerage passengers from Liverpool and Queenstown, the saloon list being the largest ever brought to this port. She also made a quicker passage across than any Cunarder has ever made to this port.

She was six days 18 hours and 35 minutes in coming from Daunt's Rock to Boston lights, which comes within about six hours of breaking the record for any steamer. Captain Smith said that the average speed of the vessel on the voyage was 16.05 knots.

Many teachers and professors connected with various institutions about the country returned on the vessel. Most of the saloon passengers were Bostonians returning from summer tours of Europe.

Sir G. Croydon Marks, M. P., of London, was among the first class passengers. It being his twenty-fifth crossing. He was unable to get passage on a New York bound boat that would get him to his destination in time for his business so he came across on the Franconia.

"Anything that Canada may do to please herself does not bother us over in England," he said, speaking of reciprocity. "The annexation of Canada to the United States is a dream unthinkable."

At a concert on Monday night on board the ship Sir Croydon was called upon to make a speech, and he chose the subject: "The Unity of England and America, Combining and Dominating the Peace of the World."

"With the British empire, represented by 400,000,000 people and the United States with 100,000,000, the two countries together could control the world and keep peace," he said. "In the midst of the fiercest strife England's Parliament has ever known, when the constitution was being rearranged, there was no question so widespread and that evoked so much enthusiasm as that of uniting England and the United States by a peace treaty. It was the one question that united all parties, interests and sexes."

Another passenger was Sir Frederick W. Moore, director of the Dublin Botanical gardens, who comes here in the interest of the Irish department of agriculture to visit the horticultural centers of America. He considers those centers to be Boston, New York, Rochester and Canada. He is to remain here

(Continued on page four, column four)

STATE RIFLE TEAMS IN CONTEST FOR MANY PRIZES AT WAKEFIELD

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Twelve rifle teams representing the fifth regiment are competing at the Bay State rifle range today for the company championship, the state trophy, for the National Rifle Association medal, and 14 cups.

They are shooting over 200-yd., 500-yd. and 600-yd. ranges. The match will end late today.

Upon arriving at the range Col. Frank F. Cutting made the following assignments: Chief range officer, Capt. Thomas McCarthy; range officers, Major O. J. Whitney, Capt. Jackson Caldwell, Lieut. Fred D. Daves, Lieut. E. E. George, Lieut. J. J. Chamberlain, Lieut. Robert Mace, Lieut. Earl Gooding, Lieut. P. T. Lowell, Lieut. F. E. Arnold, Lieut. Harry Parker, Lieut. Charles E. Deland and Lieut. S. N. Ripley; paymaster, Capt. Charles P. Dikolow; statistical officer, Capt. William W. Wade.



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NEEDHAM PLANNING TO CELEBRATE ITS 200TH ANNIVERSARY

(Continued from page one)

will be delivered by Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University.

On Monday forenoon there will be a ball game between Needham Y. M. C. A. and the Swampscott Athletic Club, and a children's entertainment in the town hall. In the afternoon there will be athletic events open only to residents of Needham.

Monday there will be a general meeting of the citizens in the town hall, beginning at 8 p. m. Charles Francis Adams and George K. Clarke will deliver historical addresses, covering the period since the incorporation of the town and outlining the bearing several important events had on making the history.

A poem written for the occasion by Mrs. J. G. A. Carter will also be read. There will be a musical program, to be announced later.

Tuesday will be the big day of the celebration. A civic and trades procession, representing the commercial activities, the achievements and future civic hopes of the town, will form in Needham square at 9 a. m., with E. G. Pond as marshal. The Dedham, Wellesley and Needham fire departments will be in line.

The parade will proceed over the following route: Highland avenue, May street, Webster street, Highland avenue, Alfreton road, Conant street, Hunnewell street, Hillside avenue, West street, Highland avenue, Great Plain avenue, Warren street, School street, Chestnut street, Oak street, Maple street, Great Plain avenue, Needham square and disband.

A dinner will be served in the town hall at 4 p. m., for which tickets will be \$2 a plate. Acceptances have been received from Lieut. Gov. Louis B. Frothingham, J. Stearns Cushing, Albert T. Langtry, secretary of state, Charles H. Pearson, the Rev. Edward Marsh, the Rev. Charles E. Sawtell, Byron B. Johnson, and the Rev. George Whitaker.

A hall will close the celebration on Tuesday evening in the town hall. The Needham military band will furnish music.

In the three days of the celebration there will be a complete loan exhibition of historical and art objects in the high school hall under the auspices of the New Century Club.

The whole town will be gay with bunting by the day of the opening of the celebration. It is probable, as preparations are being made for decorations by many citizens and all the principal business houses and shopkeepers.

William G. Moseley is chairman of the celebration arrangements and Thomas Sutton secretary. The local G. A. R. post has invited the department commander and staff, the Hyde Park, Medfield, Natick, Newton and Dedham posts to be their guests on the day of the parade and most of them will doubtless accept.

The post proposes to erect a substantial viewing stand for the comfort of its guests and the Woman's Relief Corps. The local post will participate in the parade, riding in a barge. After the parade a lunch will be served to all the veterans by the W. R. C. and the Sons of Veterans.

The program of sports for Monday is: 9 a. m., one mile race; 10 a. m., baseball.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON.—"The Round-up."
B. F. KEITH'S—Vandeville.
CASTLE SQUARE.—"Her Husband's Wife."
COLONIAL.—"The Red Widow."
GLOBE.—"Ward and Vokes."
HOLLIS.—"The Price."
MAJESTIC.—"Jim the Penman."
PARK.—"The Nest Egg."
SHUBERT.—"Over Night."
TREMONT.—"Excuse Me."

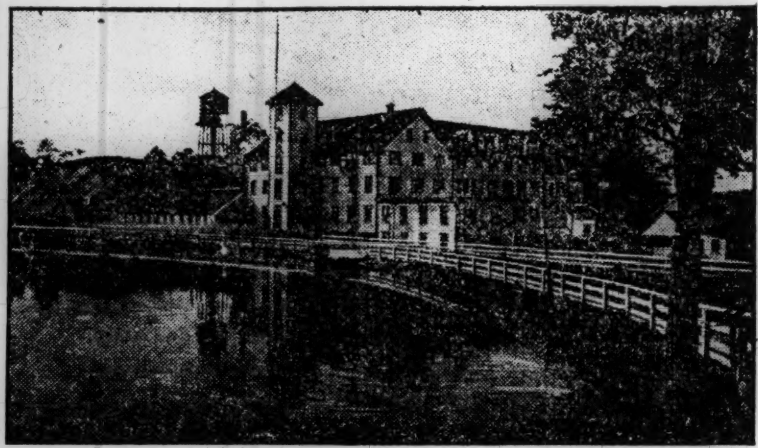
NEW YORK

ASTOR.—"Seven Days."
CASINO.—"Pinafore."
COHAN.—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
COLLIER.—"Speed."
EMPIRE.—"A Single Man."
GAIETY.—"Excuse Me."
HARRIS.—"Maggie Tupper."
HIPPODROME.—"Spectacles."
HITSON.—"Stooge."
KNICKERBOCKER.—"The Siren."
LYRIC.—"Everywoman."
MAXINE ELLIOTT.—"The Red Thing."
NEW AMSTERDAM.—"The Pink Lady."
PLAYHOUSE.—"A Gentleman of Leisure."
THIRTY-NINTH.—"A Man Thinks."
WALLACKS.—"Pomander Walk."

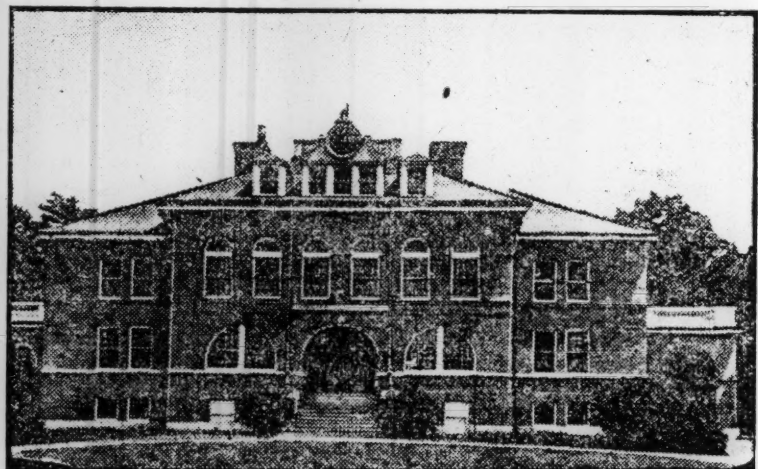
CHICAGO

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.—"The Littlest Rebel."
CORT.—"An Everyday Man."
GARRICK.—"The Boss."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"The Man From Home."
LA SALLE.—"Louisiana Lou."
MAJESTIC.—"Vandeville."
MEYKENS.—"The Deep Purple."
OLYMPIC.—"Uncle Sam."

CITIZENS ALL JOINING IN EVENT



View of one of Needham's industries which is pleasantly situated



High school one of the educational institutions which is the pride of Needham people

game: 1:30 p. m., athletic contests with gold, silver and bronze medals; 100 yard dash, 75 yard dash for boys under 14, running high jump, running broad jump, 12-pound shot put, broad jump, 120-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 75-yard dash for girls under 14, sack race, 440-yard run, potato race, 880-yard run.

In honor of the event many citizens are having their homes repainted and fresh signs are appearing on many stores. The business men who are to take part are having their wagons repainted, and the whole town is in preparation for the event.

John Spicer, a former resident of the town, has sent the committee a check for \$25 to help defray the expenses. He says that he will bring along six friends from Brooklyn, N. Y., for the event.

Needham has 5000 population. The town is divided into two sections, the village where the residences are, and the heights, where are centered the manufacturing interests. The heights are center of the knitting industry of America, a large percentage of all the knit goods placed on the American market being produced here.

This is the principal interest of the town, and many of the young women are employed in what is regarded as pleasant and clean work. It is said that girls can wear their daintiest clothing to work in the mills of Needham Heights without danger of soiling them. Wages for the girls run as high as \$15 weekly.

The colony of knitting factories include those of Moseley & Co., J. B. Thorpe, John E. Brooks Company, Roper Brothers & Co., William Goss, F. W. Goss, William H. Wye and George E. Wye Company.

Needham Heights has its Carnegie library, its own postoffice and churches, and is like an independent village. Yet there is no rivalry among the two sections of the town.

Needham is one of the most enterprising suburbs of Boston and one of the oldest. The foundation of the town's business prosperity was laid early in the last century by pioneers from Nottingham, England, who settled at the Heights and began to manufacture knit goods on hand looms.

Among those who started the knitting business in their kitchens were John Turner, Samuel Sutton, James and Thomas Bemis, John and Mark Lee, Alexander Lynes and William Carter. Of the number none was subjected to more hardship or put to such severe strains in the early days of the industry than William Carter, who is the active head of a large industry and one of the most energetic citizens of the town.

William Carter, who is the literal as well as the titular head of the manufacturing company which bears his name, during his early years in Needham was unable to ply his trade of a knitter, but with the energy and resourcefulness which is still his he went into the bag as a peat cutter.

Needham was one of the first towns to own its own electric light plant, and it maintained it for 15 years, selling out

MEN AND RELIGION COMMITTEE FOR LYNN IS NAMED

LYNN, Mass.—The "Men and Religion Forward" movement has received hearty assistance in Lynn and the nearby towns so far, and a campaign is to open Oct. 1 to raise \$6000. It is proposed to institute Bible classes among workers in the shoe factories of the city, postmen, policemen, firemen and many other classes of people.

A supper and meeting will be held Sept. 21 at the First Universalist church at 7 p. m., to interest non-churchgoing men in the new movement. There will be a prominent speaker present and much of interest to the movement will be revealed. Prizes will be awarded for a campaign song. Sept. 30 there will be a conference at every church in the district.

Lester B. Strout is chairman of the Bible class committee that will look after the work in the shoe factories and other places; Henry A. Sawyer is chairman of the publicity committee; Sidney O. Watt is chairman of the boy's work committee; Roy Bergengren is chairman of the social committee and Philip Emerson is chairman of the no-licence committee.

Ralph W. Brown announces the following committee of 100:

The Rev. William L. Adams, Horace H. Atherton, Jr., the Rev. D. Emery Bartner, Frank P. Bennett, Jr., Alexander J. Blake, Fred H. Bramhall, Arthur P. Briggs, Aaron Bolanger, Elmer R. Boyer, Roy F. Bergengren, the Rev. S. L. Carlander, Thomas W. Brooks, Jr., True B. Curtis, Charles J. L. Colman, William H. Cunningham, Lester J. Crawford, Andrew Case, Dr. Eugene M. Doloff, the Rev. William F. Dussault, the Rev. Charles E. Davis, the Rev. Andrew J. Eastman, Ervin W. Engler, Ray Q. Fox, Percy Graham, Henry Gerney, Dr. Timothy R. Grow, Dr. Joseph W. Goffrey, J. Hubert Grover, the Rev. Francis J. Hale, the Rev. Arthur E. Harriman, Frederick W. Hixon, George C. Herbert, Arthur L. Howland, George E. Houghton, Daniel J. Hatfield, Arthur L. Hazlett, Percy C. Hicks, Fred S. Hutchinson, the Rev. D. H. Hickey, the Rev. John A. Johnson, the Rev. Wesley A. Kinzie, Dr. George H. Kirkpatrick, the Rev. Charles A. Littlefield, Dr. Walter M. Lamkin, Charles A. Lawrence, the Rev. Edwin D. Lane, the Rev. Louis Melvern, D.D., the Rev. John H. McPhie, John J. MacKenzie, George H. Martin, Axel Mattsson, George E. Mathewson, Fred D. Mayo, George C. Melville, Frank A. Mowatt, L. L. Martin, the Rev. A. L. Merideth, Arthur F. Moody, Freeman H. Newhall, Fred H. Nichols, Edwin N. Northrop, William H. Niles, Frederick W. Perkins, D.D.; John C. F. Spinney, Frank J. Peaslee, Walter Penney, Thomas F. Pedrick, Dr. Herbert R. Pickering, Henry C. Paul, Edwin C. Perry, Jr., Frederick A. Phillips, Edwin B. Redfield, Lynn M. Ranger, Wier L. Rowell, the Rev. Philip S. Sailer, Harry A. Sawyer, Elsie C. Stevens, Charles Skoglund, James C. Tucker, the Rev. Watson Woodruff, the Rev. O. J. White, D.D.; the Rev. Adolf A. Wilfred, the Rev. George C. Williams, Dr. Frank L. Whipple, Seymour J. Watson and Albert J. White. Many others have volunteered to work with the committee.

On the executive committee are the Rev. Ernest J. Dennen, chairman, Charles R. Chase, vice-chairman, Ernest W. Hoeman, the Rev. C. Thurston Chase, Henry R. French, Thomas F. Pedrick, Lynn M. Ranger, Frank A. Turnbull, Ralph W. Brown, the Rev. Frederick W. Perkins, Charles A. Littlefield and the Rev. Donald H. Gerish.

The vice-chairman of the committee of 100 is the Rev. Ernest J. Dennen; executive secretary, Ralph W. Brown; recording secretary and historian, Arthur P. Briggs; treasurer, James F. Phelps; auditor, Edwin B. Redfield.

MAINE TOWN VOTES COMMISSION RULE

GARDINER, Me.—Gardiner will be the first city in Maine to be governed by commission, the citizens at a special election Tuesday voting to adopt a new charter by a vote of 723 to 181, providing for a commission government of three men. There was no organized opposition.

The new commissioners, under the provisions of the new charter, will appoint all subordinate officers and receive salaries of \$1000 each, with \$2000 to the man chosen as mayor.

SAVE ALL ON ALASKA STEAMER

SEATTLE, Wash.—News has just reached here of the rescue of all on board the steamship Ramona, Captain Taft, which struck the rocks near Cape Decision, in Frederick sound, about 200 miles south of Ketchikan, Alaska, late Sunday, in a dense fog. The ship was going to pieces, when the wireless messages sent out for hours were finally picked up and the liner Northwestern of the Alaska Steamship Company, Capt. J. C. Hunter, stood by and rescued every passenger and member of the crew. The Ramona is a total loss.

The fishing steamer Grant got the "C. Q. D." from the Ramona, and soon afterward picked up the Northwestern. In the fog the latter had passed the scene of the wreck. Local marine men marvel at Captain Hunter's feat of turning the Northwestern around in the inside passage and picking his way back to the wreck. The Ramona left Skagway Sept. 8 and was calling at the various canneries to take passengers and freight. She carried a crew of 24. The vessel was valued at \$200,000.

CALL PASTOR FROM ILLINOIS

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Rev. Dr. S. G. Youngert of the faculty of Augustana Seminary, Rock Island, Ill., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church of this city.

ADVERTISING AND BUSINESS-BUILDING ON A LIMITED CAPITAL DISCUSSED

7. Non-Advertising Aids to Local Business Success (Continued)

By S. C. SPALDING

THE retailer in any line has to deal with men and women as they are, not as he thinks they ought to be. And so long as the majority of men and women are as they are, the "bargain counter" and the reduced-price "special sale" will make a most powerful appeal.

Broaden this subject of special prices so that it includes all special inducements to come and buy, whatever their nature, and you have before you, roughly speaking, the whole secret of the unusually successful retailing of today. Low prices are only one of these special inducements, although far and away the most potent and far-reaching. The inducement may be something else—high quality of goods, binding money-back guarantees, superiority of service, promptness of delivery, etc. But the important point is that, in order to measure up to anything like its profit possibilities today, a store of any sort must constantly offer special inducements of one sort or another to stimulate trade. To be sure, an overwhelming percentage of retail stores do not do so, but then an overwhelming percentage of them do not begin to measure up to their profit-potentials. The dealer who is making the most money, in proportion to his opportunities, is always the one who is forever devising—and effectively making known—new reasons for visiting and patronizing his store.

Slow Movers Brought Out

As we have said before, goods do not sell themselves. They are sold by skillful salesmanship, either personal, printed or otherwise. So, too, the really successful dealer is rarely the one who sits back modestly and waits to be visited. He goes out to meet people, either through his advertising, his window displays or in some other way, and tells them convincingly why they should buy of him. He realizes that he must keep his stock moving, must turn it over as often as possible. Therefore, he never closes to a preconceived notion about price or profits. These are subject to constant change with him. If an article is inclined to be a slow seller he gives it a push, and finds that it is likely to respond instantly. Instead of relegating these slow movers to the top shelf at the rear he brings them to the front, talks about them and puts an attractive special price on them.

A large volume of sales and comparatively small profits should be the ideal, both for the dealer's own sake and for that of the public he serves. Most retailers make the radical mistake of thinking that the profit on a single article is the infallible standard of business measurement. It would be hard to conceive a more misleading guide. They seldom seem to realize that, by being willing to make only 2 or 3 cents on an article, instead of 5, for instance, they may often sell several times as many in a given time. They also frequently fail to grasp the related fact that a widely advertised article, on which the margin of profit may be small, is almost certain to give much better satisfaction and to sell much faster than an unadvertised one, although the deceptive profit-margin on each sale of the latter may be considerably larger.

Perishables Rushed

Suppose the profit on one article is 10 cents, but the dealer only sells one a day; and the profit on another article, selling at the same price, is only 3 cents—with sales, however, averaging five a day. It does not take much arithmetic to arrive at the conclusion that the second article is 50 per cent more profitable to handle, although the single-sale profit on the first is more than three times as large.

This whole question of the wisdom of sacrificing immediate for ultimate profits seems to be a great stumbling-block to the average dealer. He sets his heart on making so much on each article in stock, and seems to be blind to everything else. He may carry goods which go out of style quickly, and yet insists on maintaining his original prices until much of his stock is hopelessly out of date. The result is that he is either obliged to carry it along indefinitely, leaving all of his money tied up in it, or else cut his prices at last to a fraction of what he could have obtained by judicious price concessions at the right time. Another dealer may carry a highly perishable line, such as fruits or vegetables, and short-sightedly keep up his prices until he meets with a dead loss, instead of shaving a couple of cents off at the

right moment, thereby encouraging a demand that would have quickly cleaned out his stock of the particular article that was in danger of spoiling, besides securing some profit at the same time.

If you have a fruit-stand, and find a crate of peaches beginning to speak, which you have reason to believe will not sell quickly enough at the market price, put them in the most conspicuous spot you can find, and place a sign over them—"These peaches are in danger of spoiling. Promise not to let them, and you may have them for 14 cents, instead of 15 cents." If that doesn't move them fast enough, shave the price a little more. The same advice holds good in other lines as well.

Public Served

It is not our purpose here to discuss the fundamental desirability or undesirability of competition. The fact of competition confronts us, however, and therefore it would be well for every retailer to keep asking himself what competition, in its best sense, means. To compete is to "strive for something that is striven for at the same time by another." To "contend emulously, as for a prize." Unfortunately, most business men think of competition as a mere matter of dollars and cents. Concealed in that way, it necessarily takes on sordid, warlike aspects.

But is that not a false, superficial view? Competition is something much deeper and essentially finer than that. Rightly viewed, it should be more in the

nature of a friendly rivalry, and the "prize" primarily sought should not be money, but rather the friendship and support of the buying public. Seek this greater end first, and here, as elsewhere, all the lesser benefits, including a fair return for your service to the community, "shall be added unto you."

The retailer should constantly strive not to drive out competition, but to make himself and his store as worthy of patronage as he possibly can. He should endeavor to make himself and his clerks, as well as his business home and his stock, attractive to customers. If he really succeeds in doing that the rest will take care of itself. And most of the means to this end cost little or nothing. Cultivate cheerfulness, attentiveness, promptness, courtesy. Demand that of your clerks. Give full value, rectify every mistake without a murmur. Deliver promptly and always keep your delivery promises. Think up inexpensive ways of dressing your store to please the eye. Use wild flowers, plants, ferns, perfume, pictures or plaster casts of famous statuary. Drape your shelves, etc., with cheap, soft-toned bunting in pleasing color combinations. Change the color scheme now and then to suit the seasons, and never leave up soiled or bedraggled decorations. In short, try in every way you can think of to make people say, "It is a positive pleasure to trade at So-and-So's."

The eighth and last article will continue this subject of non-advertising aids to local business success.

NEWS BRIEFS

FAIR DEFICIT IS GUARANTEED

MINNEAPOLIS.—Business men of Minneapolis and St. Paul have raised \$100,000 to carry the state fair over a deficiency. The plan provides for the issuing of state fair warrants in the regular way. Cash will be provided for all payments that the board will have to make.

GLASS CONCERN ADDS TO CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, Pa.—Announcement is made that the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company has just authorized a \$1,000,000 increase, bringing capitalization of the company up to \$3,000,000. The increase will go to buy Owen bottle machines for the plant here and the one at Clarksburg, W. Va.

DALLAS MEN BUILD AN AEROPLANE

DALLAS, Tex.—Another Dallas aeroplane is soon to be launched on a test flight by its builders and owners, H. McCullough and A. G. McGavin, two telegraph operators, who navigate the air as a pastime. The material was bought from St. Louis and the men have constructed the machine in a vacant room on Commerce street. It is of the Curtiss biplane type.

MR. SCHWAB SAILS FOR CHINA

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, made a hurried departure recently for Europe. Mr. Schwab's ultimate destination is said to be China for the purpose of securing a large armor plate contract for China's proposed new navy.

PITTSBURGH ROAD ORDERS RAILS

PITTSBURGH.—An order for 2100 tons of steel rails has been placed by the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad with the Carnegie Steel Company. The order calls for the heaviest standard section rails used on American roads, weighing 100 pounds to the yard. The order is for replacement purposes.

NEW LINE FOR SAN DIEGO

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—An interurban line from Los Angeles to San Diego is promised by the Pacific Electric Company of Los Angeles, to be constructed in the near future. The completion of the line will increase the present mileage of the company to 1000.

DALLAS BANK TO BUILD

DALLAS, Tex.—John W. Wright, president of the Commonwealth National Bank, reports that a 12-story building will be erected in this city, work to begin within the next 30 or 40 days, at the southeast corner of Main and Pey streets. The first floor will be occupied by the Commonwealth National Bank.

EMIGRATION FROM HERE INCREASES

Statistics just issued show that the number of aliens returning to foreign ports continues to be heavy and the movement is greater than at any time since the panic year, while arrivals in this country show a decided falling off.

From Jan. 1 to Sept. 8, 1911, arrivals numbered 292,499 against 283,361 last year, while the departures totaled 291,703 as compared with 216,642 in 1910.

STUDENTS ON CATTLE BOATS

Out of the 23 cattlemen returning today on the Warren liner Sachem, from Liverpool, 12 were college students who went over on cattle boats to tour Europe. The vessel brought 2400 tons of wool, paper, crockery and hides valued at \$500,000.

It was learned that an effort would be made to discharge the cargo, load a large outbound freight and start on the return trip to Liverpool by Saturday.

JAPAN PLANS UNIVERSITIES

TOKIO, Japan.—The minister of education, carrying out the new government's policy of interior development, announces that two new universities, accommodating a total of 1000 students, will be opened at Sendai, on the eastern coast of the main island, and at Fukuoka, on the island of Kyushu.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

Renovating and Refinishing
Metal
Weather
Strips

R. T. Adams & Co.
24 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON.

Ten Commandments

234 PSALM AND BEATITUDES
Cards printed in 12 pt. type on good Bristol Board 50 cts. per hundred, 75 cts. per 200, \$1.50 per 500 or \$2.75 per 1000.
All kinds of Church and Sunday School work printed to order at most reasonable prices.
SEND 25c IN COIN FOR 50 "GOOD" Name Cards. All orders prepaid. Agents to call on the trade in every town.
THE "GOOD" PRINTING
ROBELL, N. Y.

The Duntley Manufacturing Co

VACUUM CLEANERS

wish to announce the REMOVAL of their place of business from 250 Boylston St. to 16 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.

Leading Events in Athletic World Golfers at Apawamis

J. D. TRAVERS ONLY FORMER CHAMPION IN GOLF PLAY

First Round of Match Competition in National Tourney Results in Elimination of Many Former Stars—Hilton Wins at Medal Play

MATCHES PLAYED TODAY
H. H. Hilton vs. R. C. Watson.
F. A. Martin vs. C. W. Insley.
P. W. Whittemore vs. S. D. Bowers.
F. Herreshoff vs. S. G. Stickney.
J. D. Brown vs. O. Kirkby.
A. Seckel vs. H. G. Legg.
C. Evans, Jr. vs. A. F. Kanner.

RYE, N. Y.—With but one former champion left in the annual championship tournament of the United States Golf Association to compete in the second round of match play for the title of 1911, followers of the sport are today figuring on the chances of the title going abroad this year for the first time in the history of championship competition in this country, as H. H. Hilton of England, amateur British champion, and J. D. Brown, Irish champion in 1907, are still in the competition and playing wonderfully fast golf.

The only former champion left is Jerome D. Travers, who held the title in 1907-1908, and while there are a number of other brilliant American players left, including Charles Evans, Jr., of Edgewater, the French champion; Albert Seckel, the western champion; H. G. Legg, the trans-Mississippi champion; Fred Herreshoff, medalist in 1910, and P. W. Whittemore of Boston, the experts look to the former champion as the chief golfer on whom this country must depend to keep the title from going to such a sterling player as Hilton or Brown.

Those who play in the second round of 36 holes today include six players from the metropolitan district, three from Chicago two from Vermont, two from Great Britain and one each from Boston, St. Louis and Minneapolis.

Hilton showed in the first 18 holes this morning that he was not going to take any chances by letting up in his playing as he had R. C. Watson 11 down at the end of the morning play.

Hilton fairly ran away from Watson, the latter winning but one hole. Hilton got a 73, equalling the card yesterday of Paul Hunter, Chicago, which was the lowest previously made. Hilton was out in 38 and back in 35.

The Paul Hunter-Jerome D. Travers match was one of the best seen this morning and the two players ended the 18 holes even up.

F. A. Martin, Manchester, Vt., ended the first round 2 up on C. W. Insley. Other scores at the end of the first 18 holes were: Charles Evans, Jr., Chicago, 2 up on A. F. Kanner, New York; P. W. Whittemore, Boston, 7 up on S. D. Bowers, Bridgeport; Fred Herreshoff, 2 up on S. G. Stickney, St. Louis; Oswald Kirkby, New York, 10 up on J. Douglas Brown, Scotland; Albert Seckel, Chicago, 2 up on Harry Legg, Minneapolis.

Among those who closed their national golfing career for 1911 Tuesday were William C. Fownes of Pittsburgh, who won last year at Brookline C. C.; Walter J. Travis, once a British and three American champion; E. M. Myers of Pittsburgh, who won in 1906; Robert A. Gardner, who won in 1909; Mason Phelps of Chicago and T. M. Sherman of Utica.

The honors of Tuesday easily went to H. H. Hilton. The first prize in the tournament went to him on the completion of the 36-hole medal play, for which he turned in a card of 150 that led Gardner and Seckel by two strokes. His full medal card was:

Out 5 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 5 37
In 5 4 4 3 3 3 4 4 5 39 76
Out 4 4 3 3 3 3 4 4 5 37
In 4 4 3 3 3 3 4 4 5 39 74-150

The first round of match play Tuesday afternoon found ex-champion playing ex-champion and the elimination of all but one of the former title holders, J. D. Travers was pitted against W. J. Travis, and the former won out by 3 and 2. Another match that brought two sterling golfers together early in the

play was that between Albert Seckel and R. A. Gardner and the victory went to the former by 4 and 3.

One of the surprises was the ease with which Fred Herreshoff disposed of W. C. Fownes, Jr., title holder last year, when he won by 5 and 4. H. G. Legg of Yale had a rather easy time disposing of T. M. Sherman by 5 and 3. The summary:

H. H. Hilton, Royal 150
Albert Seckel, Edgewater 152
Robert A. Gardner, Hinsdale 152
Paul Hunter, Midlothian 153
Oswald Kirkby, Englewood 155
Charles Evans, Jr., Edgewater 155
W. C. Fownes, Jr., Oakmont 156
W. J. Travis, Garden City 156
Fred Herreshoff, Ekwonok 157
H. G. Legg, Minekanda 158
C. J. Sullivan, Buffalo 159
G. T. Brokaw, Garden City 159
T. M. Sherman, Yonkers 159
J. D. Travers, Upper Montclair 159
W. W. Taylor, Ekwonok 160
A. G. Graham, Greenwich 160
M. F. Phelps, Midlothian 160
E. M. Myers, Albany 160
R. A. Gardner, Hinsdale 160
S. G. Stickney, St. Louis 161
A. F. Kanner, Fox Hills 161
G. Brown, Yonkers 161
P. W. Whittemore, Country Club 162
A. Martin, Edgewater 162
F. Herreshoff, Atlantic City 163
J. Douglas Brown, Murray Field 163
W. Insley, Edgewater 163
S. D. Bowers, Brookline 163
H. F. Herreshoff, Motoune 163
H. C. Watson, New York 163
A. C. Travis, Englewood 163

FIRST ROUND MATCH PLAY

Hilton won from Graham, 3 up and 2 to play.
Watson won from Kenworthy, 2 up and 1 to play.
Hunter won from Brokaw, 2 up and 1 to play.
Travers won from Travis, 3 up and 2 to play.
Insley won from Myers, 1 up.
Martin won from Mundy, 3 up and 2 to play.
Bowers won from Sullivan, 1 up, 10 holes.
Whittemore won from A. C. Travis, 3 up and 2 to play.
Stickney won from Seckel, 3 up and 4 to play.
Herreshoff won from Fownes, 5 up and 4 to play.
Brown won from Taylor, 3 up and 2 to play.
Kirkby won from Rhett, 5 up and 4 to play.
Seckel won from Gardner, 4 up and 3 to play.
Legg won from Sherman, 5 up and 3 to play.
Evans won from G. Brown, 7 up and 6 to play.
Kanner won from Phelps, 4 up and 2 to play.

CHAMPION MEDALISTS

1908—J. H. Choate, Morris County 175
1909—C. B. Macdonald, Onondaga 174
1910—W. J. Travis, Garden City 174
1911—W. J. Travis, Atlantic City 175
1902—W. J. Travis, Cleveland 79
1903—No medal round played.
1904—H. C. Egan, Baltusrol 242
1905—D. P. Frederick, Chicago 155
1906—W. J. Travis, Edgewater 146
1907—W. J. Travis, Cleveland 146
1908—W. J. Travis, Garden City 155
1909—C. Evans, Jr., Chicago 154
1910—Fred Herreshoff, New York 152
1911—H. H. Hilton, England 150
1902, 18 holes; 1904, 54 holes; other years, 36

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL FOOTBALL IS ON

AMHERST, Mass.—The Massachusetts Agricultural College football men have begun their fall work, coming out each afternoon for two hours of the hardest kind of practice. Fifteen men reported in uniform this week, among them several of last year's varsity players. Captain Walker, Hubert and Hayden are the veteran line men present, while O'Brien and Larsen, ends, and Brewer and Huntington of the old backfield men are back in their respective positions. Smith last year's freshman quarter, is also out. The other men to report were Edgerton, Nisson, Jones, Lloyd, Dodge and several promising freshmen.

Manager Pearson has been very fortunate this year in securing two excellent coaches for the team. John Hubbard, who was a member of Walter Camp's all-American team a few years ago, has been chosen as head coach. He will be assisted by the new physical director, Professor Hicks, who has had considerable experience coaching teams in the West.

ROTLEWI LEADS INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNEY

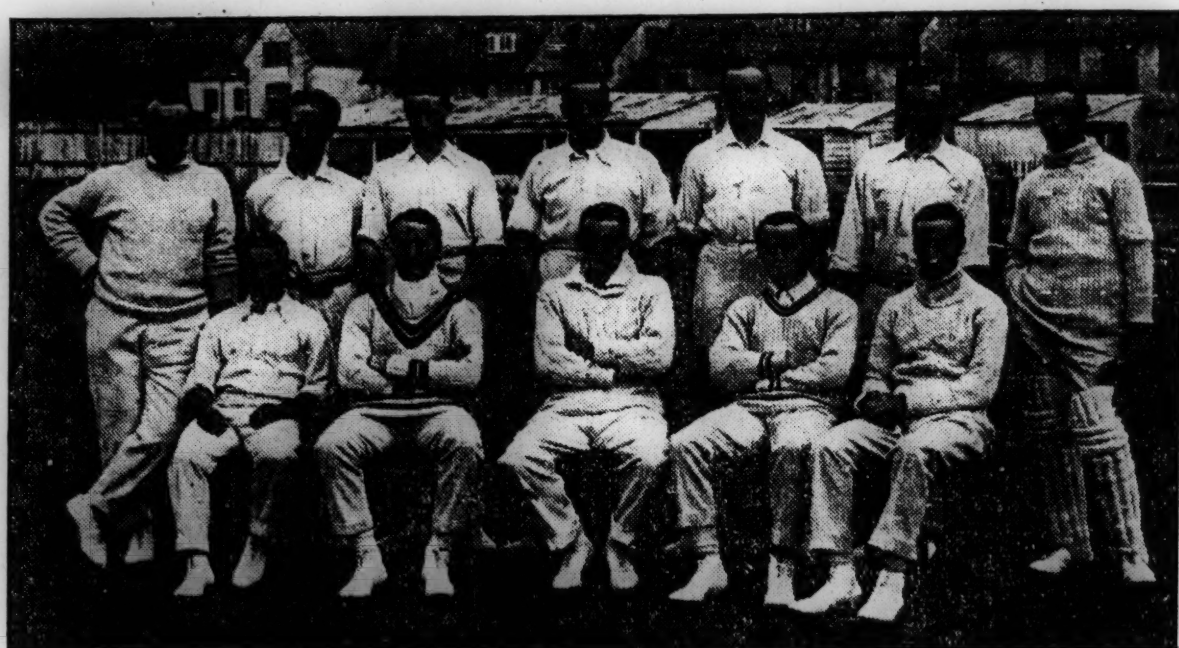
CARLSBAD, Bohemia—G. A. Rotlewi, one of the younger Russian chess masters, who has been astonishing followers of the game by his consistent work of the last two weeks, assumed the lead in the international tournament by winning his game from Dr. Perlis in the seventeenth round contested at the Kursaal Tuesday.

His position, however, depends a good deal upon the results of the games unfinished by Teichmann, who adjourned again with Alekhine. Schlechter of Vienna won from Burn of Liverpool and is a good second. Both Marshall, the United States champion, and Rubinstein, Russian champion, won their games from Salve and Loewenthal, respectively, and are tied for fourth and fifth places.

Jaffe of New York recovered form and disposed of a hard opponent in Loozhardt of Hamburg. Johner, however, lost to Niemzowitsch, as did Chajes of Chicago, who was pitted against Duras.

BASEBALL TOMORROW AT 3:15 GIANTS NATIONAL LEAGUE GROUNDS

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONS



(Copyrighted by Graphic Photo, Union, London.)
THE WARWICKSHIRE CRICKET TEAM OF 1911
Standing, left to right—Charlesworth, Baker, Field, Parsons, Santall, Smith, Seated—Quaife, F. G. Stephens, F. R. Foster (captain), G. W. Stephens and W. C. Hands

YALE FOOTBALL PRACTISE IS TO BEGIN TOMORROW

NEW HAVEN—Football at Yale began Tuesday when Capt. Arthur Howe arrived from his summer camp in New Hampshire and met Manager Kaynor and Head Coach Field to plan details for the opening practice tomorrow afternoon. Field will remain throughout the season.

Morris, line coach, has been in England, and his arrival is doubtful. Kistler and Brooks are expected tomorrow. Ninety players have been invited to report tomorrow, but probably the full number will not be here before next week.

Training table and dormitory accommodations have been arranged by Manager Kaynor for the reception of the squad tomorrow.

It developed late Tuesday night that Kenneth McIntock, a back on last year's freshman team and one of the most brilliant players of that team, would be unable to play this year owing to conditions in his studies. McIntock was looked upon as a sure member of the varsity backfield, and his loss will make the finding of a good quarterback of the line harder than was anticipated.

There seemed to be an opinion among football authorities here last night that Yale will be weak in the backfield; and it is to the backs that special attention will be paid. The first game of the season will be played with Wesleyan on the twenty-seventh.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Detroit took another hard-fought extra-inning game from Cleveland yesterday, 9 to 3.

Next to the last chance to see the Boston Nationals this year, and New York is again the opponent.

Another field day for Ty Cobb. Three hits, three runs, three stolen bases and seven putouts and a hand in a double play was his contribution.

Young Carlstrom gave a good account of himself at shortstop in his first major league game with the Boston Americans yesterday.

Bridwell gave a fine exhibition of baseball in the double-header yesterday and showed up stronger both in the field and at the bat than Herzog, for whom he was traded.

The Giants had a home-run day yesterday, getting no less than five in the two games played. Merkel led with two and Snodgrass, Doyle and Crandall secured one each.

Despite the fact that Boston lost both games yesterday, they were interesting contests and a fine crowd was on hand to see them. Mathewson and Cy Young received great ovations when they took the box.

START WORK ON NEW STAND
CINCINNATI—Work on a new \$250,000 grandstand for the Cincinnati national league baseball park was begun Tuesday. It is to be oval in shape and will have a seating capacity of 24,000. It will be entirely of steel and concrete. Instead of stairways concrete inclines will lead from the lower to the upper floors of the stand. Under the terms of the contract it is to be completed by March 1, 1912.

HENDERSON ADDS TWO
By winning two games Tuesday from D'Orio in their 50-game checker match at the American house, Henderson increased his lead to five games. Both of the afternoon games went to the Pittsburgh man, the openings being 11-16, 28-18. The pair of victories makes the present score stand Henderson 7, D'Orio 2, drawn 19.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Columbus 5, Indianapolis 2.
Indianapolis 3, Columbus 2.
Toledo 5, Louisville 0.
Milwaukee 6, Minneapolis 5.
Kansas City 9, St. Paul 0.

MICHIGAN FOOTBALL OUTLOOK FOR 1911 IS NOT VERY BRIGHT

Graduations and Poor Scholarship Standing Have Taken Many Veterans Out of the Possibilities

CONKLIN CAPTAIN

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Nineteen hundred and eleven football prospects at the University of Michigan are far from having a rosy hue. True there are 22 men whom Yost thought enough of to invite for preliminary practice at Whitmore lake but there are only six of last year's varsity in the lot and two of them are as yet ineligible because of deficiency in college work. The rest of squad is selected from the reserves, last year's all-freshman and the class teams.

Besides Capt. Conklin there are McMillan, quarter; Quinn, right guard and Wells, the all-American end of last season. Thomson, fullback and Bogle, left guard, are behind in their class work but may get clear in time.

There is no Benbrook this fall, no Edmunds, Magidson, or Cornwell. This leaves Benton '14 as the only regular center in the squad now and he is as yet under faculty ban. If Bogle gets his work up he may be pulled in from guard or Patterson '14 may be given charge of the oval.

There are plenty of guards. Quinn of the 1910 varsity will have first call but he will have to fight such men as Kohler, the wonderful freshman weight tosser from Lansing; Bogle, if he reaches eligibility; Garrels, a brother of the famous John and a member of the 1914 team; Patterson, another guard from 1914; Wiggins of the 1913's, the only class team man invited to Whitmore, and Almedinger of Ann Arbor high '09 who plays a strong game and who was one of the greatest high school players the state of Michigan has ever produced.

Captain Conklin will probably play at left tackle again. If he does Wiggins, Almedinger, Kohler and Rohlee will fight it out for right tackle unless one of first three goes to guard. Rohlee was on the reserves in 1907 and was in the university but, one year. He re-enters this fall and if he can play as well as he used to be he is likely to win a place. It looks as if Wells would again be at right end. He is the man who scored in the last few minutes of the 1910 Minnesota game.

For left end there are Craig, a speedy brother of the champion sprinter, Turbet, a good heady end of last year's 1915 team; Half, a track man and last fall on the reserves, and Carpel of the 1909 reserves. Half looks the best of the lot but Turbet should press him hard.

There is not much question about quarter. McMillan, if he is in his 1910 form, will be the man with Picard runner up.

There isn't a regular whom Yost can depend on for the backfield, and the other material might be better. If Thomson succeeds in passing his studies he will be the fullback. Meek of the 1914 is in the squad, and, while he is a good player, he is rather light. Pontius looks to have the best call if Thomson is kept out. If Pontius isn't used there he will in all probabilities be placed at left half, and Carpel, Half, Herrington and Wenner will fight it out for the other side.

Wenner was on the reserves last fall but he is now behind in his work. He looks likely to clear that up though, and if he does will prove a valuable addition to the squad.

Chase opens the season at Ann Arbor Oct. 7 and from the men mentioned above, Yost must pick 11 who can stop the bridge builders. The Cleveland school always plays a hard game.

CORNELL SQUAD HAS ITS FIRST FALL PRACTISE

ITHACA—Opening practice for the Cornell football squad was held on Percy field Tuesday afternoon, with 20 men as the nucleus for the coaches to work on. This was considered a good showing for the first day. There were, however, only a few of last year's varsity men back, the regulars being Hale and Champagn, last year's guards; J. S. White, center, and Edward Butler, quarterback. Capt. William Mund is expected today.

There seems to be doubt that Bates, one of the best fullbacks last year, will play. It was reported at the field and there are rumors that other regulars are in trouble with their university. Most of the men out were last year's substitutes and members of last year's freshman team. Franklin, Baker, Zeller and R. R. Whyte were some of the prominent substitutes on the field, while the freshmen furnished Hawkins, Hill and Fritz, backs; Reese, end, and Williamson, guard.

Five coaches were here to start off their work. Head Coach Daniel Reed, Barney O'Rourke, the old tackle, who was one of the assistants last year; Alfred Hutchinson, who had charge of the back field last year, and Newhall, who looked after the scrubs. William Caldwell, a leading tackle 10 years ago, is here for a week or so to help coach the line.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	Per cent
New York	29	46	.388
Chicago	27	48	.360
Pittsburgh	26	56	.317
Baltimore	25	58	.301
St. Louis	24	62	.280
Cincinnati	23	64	.264
Boston	21	65	.244

RESULTS TUESDAY
New York 9, Boston 6.
New York 11, Boston 2.
Chicago 3, Cincinnati 2.
Brooklyn 11, Philadelphia 6.

TODAY'S GAMES
New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	Per cent
Philadelphia	27	45	.375
Detroit	26	52	.333
New York	26	52	.333
Cleveland	25	52	.327
Chicago	24	62	.280
Boston	23	68	.253
St. Louis	22	75	.227

RESULTS TUESDAY
Philadelphia 10, New York 1.
Chicago 5, St. Louis 0.
Detroit 6, Cleveland 6.

TODAY'S GAMES
Boston at Washington.
Philadelphia at New York.
Detroit at Cleveland.
Chicago at St. Louis.

BOSTON DEAL UP TOMORROW

Whether or not the present ownership of the Boston American League Baseball Club is to be changed this fall is expected to be settled tomorrow at a conference which is to be held between President J. I. Taylor and Gen. C. H. Taylor, the present owners, J. R. McAleer, manager of the Washington team, and President B. B. Johnson of the American league.

Some time ago Manager McAleer approached the owners of the local team with an offer to buy, but nothing came of it at that time. It is now said that the Washington manager has secured the necessary financial backing as well as the consent of President Johnson of the league, and that he is practically sure of acquiring a half interest. Should the deal go through, the new owner will become president.

It is expected that the contract for the new concrete stands which will be erected on the site now being made ready by the club will be signed and announced tomorrow in conjunction with the McAleer deal, if this goes through.

NEW WALTHAM ATHLETIC FIELD
WALTHAM, Mass.—The new Bacon street athletic field of the Waltham high school will be formally opened on Saturday afternoon at 2:30. There will be a flag raising, band concert and football game between Waltham high and New Bedford high.

AMERICAN PLAYERS WIN RIGHT TO PLAY FOR DAVIS TROPHY

Victory of Larned Over Lowe and McLoughlin Over Dixon Gives Home Players Preliminary Round

BRILLIANT TENNIS

DAVIS CUP STANDING

United States	Won	Lost	P. C.
United States	4	1	.800
England	1	4	.200
Larned (U. S.)	2	0	1.000
McLoughlin (U. S.)	2	0	1.000
Dixon and Beamish (Engl.)	1	0	1.000
Dixon (England)	0	1	.000
Lowe (England)	0	2	.000
Little and Bundy (U. S.)	0	1	.000

NEW YORK—American lawn tennis followers are today looking forward to the coming challenge matches with Australia for the Dwight F. Davis international challenge bowl with much confidence following the victories of W. A. Larned and M. E. McLoughlin in the two singles matches on the courts of the West Side Lawn Tennis Club Tuesday, which gave them the preliminary round over the English visitors by four victories to one defeat.

The playing of the English visitors was some of the best seen in this country in some time, and it showed that in Larned and McLoughlin this country has a pair of singles players that are at the top of the tennis world. It is not believed that the Australians can collect a team as strong as that sent over by England for the preliminaries, and the prospects of the cup returning to this country seem brighter than at any time since it was taken away.

In the final matches Tuesday William A. Larned, the seven times national champion, defeated Arthur H. Lowe of the British team 6-3, 1-6, 7-5, 6-1, and Maurice E. McLoughlin, the young Californian, disposed of the veteran Charles P. Dixon, captain of the English team, also in four sets, to the score of 8-6, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2.

These results were better than had been expected after both Dixon and Lowe had held their opponents to five sets last Saturday, when the series began. But the British steadiness and driving, wonderfully clever though it was, could not prevail against the slashing, spectacular net attack of McLoughlin, nor the splendid blocking tactics of Larned, who came up to close range and crossed off the stinging drives which Lowe sent over the net.

It was a battle of the net tactics against base line maneuvering in both of the matches, and the dashing aggressiveness of the Americans was successful. The margin between victory and defeat in the Larned-Lowe contest was not a wide one. Larned scored a total of 112 points to 99 for the Briton. The summary:

FIRST SET

Player	W	L	Pts	Gms
Larned	4	2	16	5
Lowe	0	4	3	2
Aces	4	3	4	2
Errors	0	1	0	1
Double faults	0	1	0	1

SECOND SET

Player	W	L	Pts	Gms
Larned	1	3	11	4
Lowe	4	4	24	5
Aces	4	4	4	2
Errors	0	1	0	1
Double faults	0	1	0	1

THIRD SET

Player	W	L	Pts	Gms
Larned	1	4	24	5
Lowe	4	2	11	4
Aces	4	2	4	2
Errors	0	1	0	1
Double faults	0	1	0	1

FOURTH SET

Player	W	L	Pts	Gms
Larned	5	7	42	31
Lowe	3	5	30	24
Aces	3	5	3	17
Errors	0	1	0	1
Double faults	0	1	0	1

TOTALS
Larned, 112, Lowe, 99.
Total games, Larned 20, Lowe 15, Points, Larned 112, Lowe 99.

FIRST SET

Player	W	L	Pts	Gms
McLoughlin	5	4	24	31
Dixon	3	5	30	24
Aces	5	4	4	2
Errors	0	1	0	1
Double faults	0	1	0	1

SECOND SET

Player	W	L	Pts	Gms
McLoughlin	2	2	11	4
Dixon	4	4	24	5
Aces	4	4	4	2
Errors	0	1	0	1
Double faults	0	1	0	1

THIRD SET

Player	W	L	Pts	Gms
McLoughlin	4	2	11	4
Dixon	2	4	24	5
Aces	4	2	4	2
Errors	0	1	0	1
Double faults	0	1	0	

EXPECT STATEMENT WITH MR. MELLE'S RETURN TO BOSTON

While the peculiar situation still exists that was caused by the report from the New Haven road press bureau that President Mellen was about to resign, a report immediately followed by Mr. Mellen's denial, there are indications that official statements will soon be issued clearing up the inconsistent reports and rumors centering about the New Haven management, with the return of President Mellen to Boston this afternoon.

Mr. Mellen and his official party having completed the road business that took them on a tour of northern New England the first of the week, left Montpelier, Vt., on their special train at 8 a. m. today and are due at the North station at 3 p. m.

It is pointed out that the enigma as to whether President Mellen is or is not to resign coupled with the persistent rumor that the New Haven dividend rate is to be cut from 8 to 6 per cent, has probably been the cause of the falling off of New Haven stock 2 points.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—That Charles S. Mellen's resignation as president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad was in the hands of the directors was denied by Edward D. Robbins, director and chief counsel today.

"Nothing of the kind is true so far as I know," said Mr. Robbins.

The rumor that the directors have received President Mellen's resignation has quite a few followers in this city.

MONEY PROMISED FROM FOREIGNERS FOR COTTON CROP

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Charles Barrett, president of the Farmers Union, announced today following a conference with a representative of a French-English syndicate that the syndicate has assured cotton growers any volume of money up to \$75,000,000 at 6 per cent, for financing the cotton crop. The cotton is to be put up as security. With the \$60,000,000 which Barrett has already secured by eastern banking interests, he declares abundant financial facilities have been provided for marketing the crop.

Representatives of every cotton growing state, met here Tuesday and conferred on ways and means to rebut the figures of the department of agriculture's cotton report and to obtain a better price for cotton. Senator E. D. Smith, of South Carolina, denounced the so-called methods of speculation of the New York, the Liverpool, the New Orleans and the foreign cotton markets and declared that the southern farmer must get financial independence of these people. He also attacked the accuracy of the government crop report.

Senator Smith purposes to introduce a bill when Congress meets to require the secretary of agriculture to show in his monthly report the amount of cotton in the field and the number of bales in warehouses and who owns them.

DISCUSS GRADE CROSSING PLAN

NEW YORK—Plans for the elimination of grade crossings on the Long Island railroad were discussed at a hearing Tuesday before William McCarroll of the public service commission. On Aug. 31 a plan for eliminating crossings at Farmers avenue and at the Hempstead-Jamaica turnpike and four other crossings on the main line of the railway—was under consideration, and it was said then that the improvement in question, together with the elimination of the double crossing at Metropolitan avenue and Fresh Pond road, on the Montauk division, would use up the \$1,000,000 appropriation available.

An alternative plan which would accomplish the same result was under consideration yesterday. Eight crossings on the Montauk division were considered in a tentative plan submitted yesterday by John R. Savage, chief engineer of the Long Island railroad. An adjournment was taken to Oct. 17 to give the engineers more time to study the situation.

ACADEMY OPENS AT WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass.—Worcester has just opened its seventy-eighth year with 274 students enrolled, the largest in the history of the school. Among the newcomers was Liang Sae Yun, son of Sir Liang Chentung, Chinese ambassador at Berlin.

Principal Daniel W. Abernethy announces that the trustees and alumni are to start a campaign Oct. 1 to raise an endowment fund of \$100,000, which will be added to the present endowment fund of \$80,000.

BAHAMAS TO HAVE BOY SCOUT TROOP

NEW YORK—James H. Young, Clarendon house, Nassau, Bahamas, called at the national headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America to get information about the boy scout movement. In his visit to England and the United States he had many opportunities to see the scouts at work and play. He was greatly impressed with the possibilities of their activities and decided upon his return to the Bahamas to organize a troop.

WARD STARTS FLIGHT TO PACIFIC FROM NEW YORK

(Continued from page one)

for a map, Ward enjoyed lunch in the Misses Robinson's parlor.

Meanwhile all Ashbrook could not produce one map suitable to guide the aviator across New Jersey and a special messenger was despatched to Picton, four miles away, where it was reported the village school master had an atlas that might be available.

During the wait Ward improved the opportunity of going over his machine. He found the engine in excellent working order and declared that he would resume the flight just as soon as he had a chart.

It was not until after 1 o'clock that Mr. Ward succeeded in finding a map, and by that time the wind had attained a velocity of 35 miles an hour, too brisk a breeze for the aviator to essay any other start.

After looking over the situation, Mr. Ward announced that he thought the wind would abate sufficiently in an hour to enable him to resume his journey. He then planned starting in a northeasterly direction, hoping to pick up the Erie railroad tracks near Paterson and to follow that trail to Middletown, N. Y.

Ward left Governors island at 9:10 a. m. and descended here 45 minutes later. Although Ashbrook is but 22 miles from New York it was estimated that the aviator had traveled about 35 miles.

Mr. Ward will attempt to beat Robert G. Fowler who started Monday from San Francisco.

While Fowler is flying from west to

east, Ward will be winging his way from east to west. Though the former had a full 24 hours' start, the breaking of his machine at Alta, Cal., has put Ward on an even basis with him and may even give him the advantage, another day's delay being the least Fowler can hope for before resuming his flight.

Ward is flying a Curtiss biplane. He planned to make Middletown, N. Y., 68 miles from New York, his first stopping place. Then he intended to make a dash for Susquehanna, and thence, if possible, to Buffalo, there to spend the night.

ALTA, Cal.—Mechanicians are at work here today repairing the biplane of Robert G. Fowler, who was forced to alight Tuesday after flying about 40 miles eastward from Auburn, the first stop in his attempted aerial journey from San Francisco to New York.

Trouble with his steering gear compelled the aviator to descend and in landing the aeroplane was damaged by colliding with two trees. Fowler may be delayed here two days.

Leaving Auburn Fowler rose about 400 feet and followed the route of the Southern Pacific tracks through the rolling approaches to the Sierra Nevada mountains. His objective point was Reno, Nev.

HERICOURT, France—Pierre Vedrines fell at the flying maneuvers here today and was injured. Vedrines won last summer's Paris to Madrid flight and finished second to his countryman, Beaumont, in the England and Scotland circuit race.

JUDGE RUGG IS NAMED BY GOVERNOR FOSS TO HEAD SUPREME BENCH

(Continued from page one)

vice Samuel E. Winslow, resigned, and Forrester C. Palmer of Boston was nominated a special district police officer on recommendation of the prison commissioners.

Judge Rugg, who is a native of Sterling, Mass., was admitted to the bar in 1886. He is a graduate of Amherst College and the Boston University, graduating from the latter in 1886 with the degree of LL.B. He has long been connected with the city of Worcester where he practised in partnership with John R. Thayer. In 1895 he became the president of the Worcester common council, also acting as assistant district attorney for the state middle district. Two years later he was appointed city solicitor for Worcester.

In 1897 he became associate justice of the supreme court. Judge Rugg is a Republican in politics, trustee of the Worcester Mechanics Savings Bank and director and solicitor for the First National Bank of Worcester.

Other members of the courts who had been prominently mentioned to succeed Judge Knowlton were John A. Aiken, chief justice of the superior court; Justice Henry K. Braley of Boston, a member of the supreme court; John C. Crosby of Pittsfield, a justice of the superior court, and Prof. Samuel C. Willis of the Harvard law school.

TWO NEW JERSEY TOWNS REJECT THE COMMISSION

ORANGE, N. J.—The voters of Orange rejected commission government on Tuesday by 1377 to 1280 votes. Not even the one third of last fall's vote necessary in favor of the project to make it a "race" went that way.

In order to win the commission government advocates should have polled 1000 votes as a minimum and then had a majority.

The close vote surprised both sides. The opponents of the project, it had been said in advance, would devote all their efforts to holding down the vote.

Politicians of both parties were opposed to the commission government, and they were credited with doing missionary work to keep voters from the polls.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Commission government lost at Metuchen on Tuesday by a vote of 209 to 118. The movement was opposed by the "regulars" in both parties and also by the office holders.

The commuters voted strongly for commission government, but the organization of the forces backing the movement was not strong enough to overcome the opposition.

It was declared that there was plenty of money used to influence certain voters against commission government.

NEW CONNECTICUT CONGRESS DISTRICT

HARTFORD, Conn.—The state Senate on Tuesday by a vote of 18 to 5 followed the House and passed the bill making five congressional districts instead of four, and abolishing the office of congressman-at-large, which now is filled by John Q. Tilson of New Haven. Counties are retained as districts, except that several towns in New Haven county are placed in the new fifth district. The remainder of the county will be in the third district, instead of the second. It is expected that the Governor will sign the bill.

FRANCONIA'S DUTIES LARGEST TAKEN FROM SINGLE BOSTON SHIP

(Continued from page one)

for a few days visiting the public gardens and the city park system before going to New York and making his tour.

George W. Bishop of the board of railroad commissioners, returned from a two-month study of transportation in England and on the continent. Mr. Bishop has been abroad on the same mission once before and was therefore acquainted with all of the heads of railroads, thus being able to get the work done more rapidly than a stranger could have done. He is to make a report to the railroad commissioners and refused to talk until after the report had been made.

Commander E. H. Pentecost of Topsfield, Mass., former captain of the Cunarder Saxonia, returned home from a period of torpedo gunning practice off Valdes island with the British navy. He has about two months more to serve in that practice before he will be qualified as an officer in the royal navy.

H. D. Peck of Cincinnati, judge of the superior court, when his two colleagues on the bench were William H. Taft, now President, and Judson Harmon, now Governor, was also a passenger on the steamer. He returned from a two-months' tour of Europe.

Il. Sherwin, chief examiner of the Boston civil service board, returned from a month's tour of the continent; Prof. Hugh Black with his son, the former being professor of the Union Theological Seminary in New York, completed an all summer tour of Scotland. He was formerly of the University of Edinburgh. Prof. Louis Derr of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with his family, Mrs. Derr, Thomas Derr and Mrs. S. A. Derr, returned from a two months' tour of northern Europe.

Gen. C. J. Paine, the yachtman, with Miss G. and F. C. Paine of Boston returned from a short tour. Prof. W. Watson, retired professor of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and one of the founders of that institute, completed a two months' tour of London and Paris and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Kennedy with E. G. and Miss A. Kennedy of Boston ended a three months' general tour with the arrival of the ship.

Other saloon passengers were: Mrs. Harlow P. Bancroft and Miss Helen B. Bancroft of Boston, E. P. Beebe and Miss A. Beebe of Boston, A. B. Chapin, bank commissioner of Boston, and Mrs. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Codman of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Hoffman of Boston and Miss Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Kidder and Henry P. Kidder of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Kimball of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Knott and S. T. Knott of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Leary and the Misses Marie C. and Dorothy Leahy of Boston, the Rev. James de Normandie of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin S. Palmer and Misses Mary B. and E. Palmer of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Poole and A. W. Poole of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ropes of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Wild with Miss L. Wild of Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Dodge of Fall River, Dr. Carl Russell Fish of the University of Wisconsin, C. F. and S. Fairbanks of Clinton, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Gibson of West Newton, F. L. Gibson of Brookline, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hawkrigge and the Misses W. and E. Hawkrigge of Malden, Mr. and Mrs. James J. Kerwin of Lowell, M. J. Lowry and Miss H. M. Lowry of West Newton, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Mills, the Misses H. and D. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Mills, C. M. and Miss M. M. Mills of Brookline and Dr. J. C. Stedman of Jamaica Plain.

The Hawkrigge family of Malden told of another phase of the dock strike, recently settled in England. The strike made it hard to get gasoline and they were forced to pay as high as \$2.50 a gallon in some places in the course of their automobile tour through England. Wallace L. Pierce and P. D. Pierce of Boston also told of the difficulty in getting the fluid. They often paid \$1 a gallon, they said.

Among the second cabin passengers was Donald O'Connell of the Irish College of Munster, who comes here to spend about two years in an endeavor to spread the Gaelic tongue. He is to lecture and tour this country, and was met at the pier by Miss Katherine Walsh, secretary of the Gaelic League of Boston, who wore a large green bow of ribbon on her breast that he might identify her.

When the vessel warped into her dock, some of the sailors were put to work to help unload the baggage in order to make better time and give better service to the passengers. The longshoremen went on strike as a result but when the sailors were ordered to leave the work to be done by the usual channels, the longshoremen returned to work.

NEW YORK TRINITY TO BUILD CHAPEL

NEW YORK—Work will be started within a few days on the new \$500,000 English gothic style chapel of the Intercession, on Broadway at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street to replace the building now at Broadway and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street. The building committee of Trinity Church Corporation has considered bids from a dozen contractors.

The Intercession is one of Trinity's nine chapels. The old structure will be placed upon the market and may become the site of apartment houses.

RULE OF PEOPLE IS AT HAND MR. FOSS TELLS FELLOW GOVERNORS

(Continued from page one)

mand for the recall in his state. He also had some interesting things to say about Democratic chances for success in 1912. "Bryan is still so strong in Nebraska and throughout the country," he said, "that I don't believe that any Democrat nominated for the presidency without his endorsement can win. At the same time I believe Bryan's endorsement will handicap any man who gets it."

This was workingman's day at the conference of governors, with employers' liability and workingmen's compensation as the subjects for discussion. The question of uniform state laws throughout the country on the subject of employers' liability was scheduled for debate, with Governors Hay of Washington and Foss of Massachusetts as the principal speakers. All of the details of government care for the workingman were threshed out.

The conference seemed to be practically unanimous in favor of the compensation principle. Governor Foss asserted that until private liability companies were eliminated there was little hope for the working out of really helpful workingmen's laws. He outlined the compensation law passed by the last Massachusetts Legislature and heartily endorsed its provisions.

"Not till the states themselves establish some system of liability insurance to take the place of the private indemnity companies will compensation for workmen be properly established," said Governor Wilson. "I know instances in this state where the companies have increased their rates 1000 per cent. Such rates the smaller employers are unable to pay and a state insurance must be provided to care for all classes."

"I believe that the value of these conferences has been largely increased through the rapid progress of popular government, for the affairs of the people, in every state, from Maine to California, are very much alike; their needs are similar and should receive equal consideration in all states," said Governor Foss.

"So long as special interests of any kind retained an undue hold upon politics in any state it was inevitable that legislation in that state should be moulded along special lines. Those lines might be widely different from the course of legislation in another state."

"Hence, under that old system we have seen the separate states build up their systems of law, not only without reference to what their neighbors were doing, but often in opposite directions. Whether we consider the hours of labor in different states or the conditions of work by women and children or the regulation of transportation, the same thing appears."

"The recent growth of popular government has changed this situation. And in proportion as the people take over the direct control of their public matters, through direct nominations, direct elections, the initiative, the referendum and the recall, we may expect legislation, in all states, to follow more uniformly the common will of the people. And the Governors' conference is capable of becoming a common center for the people of all states; a center where weighty matters of the people's business may be discussed and brought to some uniform basis for public consideration."

"Workingmen's compensation, as I see it, is essentially a business subject and as such it ought to be brought to a uniform level all over the United States, for the compensation which a workman is to receive for an industrial accident is a subject which is important to the great majority of citizens in all our states."

"Among the states, Massachusetts was probably the first to introduce this subject into the Legislature, and I am glad to say that during my administration a workingmen's compensation law has been passed, approved by the executive and sanctioned by our supreme court as not running counter to our constitution."

"This Massachusetts law is, I believe, the first to be enacted in this country on broad lines, covering almost the whole field of industry, and acceptable to the highest court."

"Our new law in Massachusetts provides that it shall no longer be a defense for the employer that the employee was negligent, or that his injury was caused by the negligence of a fellow employee, or that he had assumed the risk of the injury as a condition of his employment and therefore could not recover damages. "These are drastic changes in our previous legislation, but they are sound and I believe they are absolutely necessary as a starting point for a law of this character."

Governor Foss then goes into an exhaustive review of the Massachusetts law, which he admits is still in a large measure in the experimental stage.

"As a manufacturer," he continued, "I am greatly pleased that the law has now established a definite system of automatic compensation. Law suits will be avoided. The employer will have the satisfaction of knowing that every cent he pays goes immediately to the help of the injured workman without legal delays and without legal fees and heavy profits of insurance companies. He can estimate the cost of such compensation as soon as it has been in use a short time and provide fully for its payment. "Uncertainty, friction and delays are all eliminated. Mutual confidence and good-will between employer and employee must be the first and good result of this new legislation."

"In saying this I am repeating the conviction that I expressed long before I became interested in the legislative

side of the question, and I believe that all employers who may now be in doubt as to the results of this law, will quickly see that in its practical working it is for the best interests of all concerned.

"Commissions are now at work in various states; formulating statutes which it is hoped will pass; and several important associations of employees and labor organizations are similarly at work. The National Civic Federation and the American Federation of Labor are both engaged on this subject at present and I regard that as a happy omen, to indicate that the subject is being approached by both employers and employees generally."

"But, in view of the different laws, and the different interpretations of law in the several states, the basic problem of all these organizations is to arrive at a common basis, acceptable in all states and all courts, as equitable and in accord with established laws."

"Now, briefly, I wish to review the exact attitude today, as I see it, of the employing class toward workingmen's compensation."

"1.—We have seen that such compensation is fully justified as a principle in the basic industrial law of costs. There is no valid objection to its recognition so far."

"2.—We have seen that it has excellent claims to recognition as a proper exercise of the general police power of a state, which cuts through a good many personal rights in order to establish and maintain the general safety and order."

"(3) We believe that, in its broad working, such compensation will not increase, but only distribute, the total burden of payment."

"(4) The only obstacle which impedes the establishment of workingmen's compensation laws in all states uniformly is this—that an employer in one industry can successfully oppose the imposition of any sort of tax which some neighboring industry or enterprise does not share."

"A uniform solution is needed on every possible consideration. It is necessary from the standpoint of the employer and the employee; it is the soundest of political economy, and it is one of the most humanitarian subjects which our civilization has ever been called upon to consider."

Governor Hay pointed out the abuses that induced Washington to take upon itself the work of making amicable adjustment between employer and workman.

"Though the absurdly refined and elaborate doctrines of 'fellow servant,' 'contributory negligence' and 'assumption of risks,' but \$100,000 out of \$600,000 collected from Washington employers in 1909 ever reached the injured workman or his family," said Governor Hay. "Consequently the state was willing to go any length by way of radical legislation to correct the enormous abuses of the old system."

"I was reasonably certain that the solution of the problem lay, not in still further encumbering the statutes with technical legislation, but in establishing a system of state insurance, whereby a certain percentage should be levied on the employers' payrolls and set apart as a fund to care for the victims of industrial accidents."

Governor Hay then explained in detail the provisions of the act that make independent schedules for nearly 50 classes of industry and the success that has attended the administration of the law.

MAINE PROHIBITION SAFE AS MAJORITY IS INCREASED TO 531

(Continued from page one)

could place any credence in such reports after examining the figures, for these showed plainly that all sympathizers with the liquor interests voted in favor of eliminating the prohibition clause from the constitution.

All day Monday the majority for the repeal of the amendment dwindled as the revised returns were compiled. Corrections of inaccuracies in the transmission of the figures and the addition of the vote of towns previously unreported resulted in a steady increase in the total of the "no" column and a corresponding decrease of the vote for the repeal of the constitutional amendment.

Late in the afternoon the "yes" majority, which in the morning approached 1000 on the returns then in, was erased and a majority for the retention of the amendment substituted by revised figures.

From Governor Plaisted, who is attending the governors' conference at Spring Lake, N. J., the anti-prohibitionists received word today that he was sorry the repeal request was denied by the voters of Maine, but believed that it will continue to remain an active issue in Maine politics until local option obtains.

On the returns it is shown that the other three questions, on forever making Augusta the state capital, increasing debt limit of cities over 40,000 and direct primaries, all carried. The vote on the three named was: Capital, yes 48,250, no 30,410; debt limit, yes 34,413, no 31,922; direct primaries, yes 55,840, no 17,571. There are still many towns to be heard from but the result is not expected to be changed.

In addition to the 531 majority shown by the clerks' returns there are 50 more "no" votes known to exist in the city of Portland which are not included in the city clerk's report because of an admitted mistake on the part of a ward clerk. If necessary the anti-repealers will petition for a recount in this ward.

All but two places, Monhegan plantation and the town of Otis, had been unofficially reported by late afternoon Tuesday. Monhegan came in at 8:15 and was followed half an hour later by Otis. Monhegan is located on an island some miles off Boothbay Harbor, with the only means of communication with the mainland a small steamer which runs every other day. The steamer was due in at noon but did not arrive until nearly 8 o'clock Tuesday night. The vote, 5 for and 7 against repeal, was immediately telephoned to this city.

The town of Otis is situated on a stage road, 28 miles from the city of Ellsworth, and it was not until Tuesday evening that any one chanced into Ellsworth with the returns.

The returns were watched with particular interest by the prohibitionists and when the figures seemed to indicate that they had won by a safe margin, there was great rejoicing.

VOTE TO ISSUE WATER BONDS
ELLENBURG, Wash.—By a vote of three to one the city is authorized to issue bonds for \$150,000 to be expended for new municipal water works.

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Recitals Thursday Evenings

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NOMINATION SEEMS SURE, SAYS SPEAKER AS HE HEARS REPORTS

Speaker Joseph Walker, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, is spending today at his political headquarters, 120 Boylston street, receiving reports from his political lieutenants throughout the state. The speaker says that he is much encouraged by the latest news of his campaign and expresses confidence that he will be nominated.

Among those who called on the speaker were Representative John J. Brackett of Arlington, former Representative James A. Knight of Jamaica Plain, Representative Joseph W. Holden of Stoneham, Representative John W. Haigis of Montague, Representative Charles L. Underhill of Somerville, and former Senator James A. Jones of Stoneham.

Representative Haigis told Mr. Walker that the other two candidates for the gubernatorial nomination, Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham and Representative Norman H. White, are working diligently in the western end of the state. Mr. Haigis finds that the Walker forces, however, were more than holding their own.

Representative White was reported as working especially in the city of Springfield, while the Frothingham forces are working generally in the four western counties.

Representative White said today that he is doing five times as much campaigning as either of his opponents. Tonight he goes to Worcester for five rallies. Tuesday evening he had the same number of rallies in Lowell.

In a statement from Speaker Walker's headquarters, made public today, a protest is made against alleged participation on the part of the Boston Republican city committee in the gubernatorial contest. It was claimed that the city committee is attempting to secure an endorsement of Mr. Frothingham in Boston through the use of the local ward committees. The rallies of the ward 14 and ward 12 Republican committees Monday evening were specified as instances where partiality to Mr. Frothingham was shown through the influence of the city committee.

In answer to this charge, Herman Hornell, chairman of the Republican city committee, issued a statement in which he declared that it had been his custom to supply only those speakers asked for. "As chairman of the speakers' bureau of the state committee in recent years it has been my custom to assign speakers asked for by the different organizations, and I can see no reason why I should refuse such requests at the present time," he said.

APPLE DISPLAY IS FEATURE OF FAIR AT CLINTON

CLINTON, Mass.—The twenty-third annual Clinton fair, under the auspices of the East Worcester Agricultural Society, closes its three-day display tomorrow.

What is regarded as a leading feature of the fair is the apple display. The grapes of Bolton, Lancaster, Boylston, Harvard, Northboro, Westboro, West Boylston, Shrewsbury, Berlin and Leominster occupy an equal space, divided into 55 apartments, and there are not far from 27,000 carefully selected apples.

For the first time in the history of the society the exhibit of corn is featured. Cattle registration numbers about 250 head.

COURT UPHOLDS MAYOR REYBURN

PHILADELPHIA—The common pleas court decided Tuesday that Mayor Reyburn has the power to remove public officials whom he appointed to office, and therefore acted within his rights when he ousted Mr. Stearns.

Evidence relative to alleged collusion between certain persons in the office of the director of public safety and John R. Wiggins & Co., builders, was presented at Tuesday's session of the Senate commission, which resumed its investigation into the conduct of the administration of Mayor Reyburn.

Irregularities charged by the taxpayers committee, which instituted the investigation, involved contracts for fire and police stations, bath houses and other construction work.

BUYS FARM FOR COLLEGE SITE
NEW LONDON, Conn.—The Bolles farm, comprising 73 acres on the Norwich turnpike, has been purchased by the Connecticut College for Women, according to a statement issued Tuesday by Treasurer A. H. Chappell.

ANCIENTS ADOPT GERMAN CAP
Members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company have decided to discard the helmet and adopt a cap of German pattern. They will go to Belmont Sept. 27 as guests of the commander, Col. Everett C. Benton.

NAMED FOR STATE HIGHWAY JOB
HARRISBURG, Pa.—Announcement was made recently at the state highway department that Commissioner E. M. Bigelow had appointed J. Sherrick McCaleb of Mechanicsburg as auditor of the department at \$3000 a year.

SILKS
THRESHER BROS.
The Specialty Silk Store,
16 Temple Place,
Boston, Mass.

TOIL OF SMALL HANDS RESTORES DERELICT GARRET CHAIR TO USE

Vacation Activities of Robert Gould Shaw House Are Reviewed

MUSIC IS KEPT IN SUMMER PROGRAM

Open-Air Play and Outings Hold Essential Place in Routine

REGISTRATION of classes at the Robert Gould Shaw house begins the first week in October, and the regular winter work opens Oct. 9 under the charge of Miss Isabel Eaton.

During the past summer the work has been under the direction of Miss Eaton, Mrs. H. C. Smith, Miss Eleanor Iloit, Miss Ethel Davis, Miss Alwida Chase, Miss O'Brien, Mr. French and Malcolm Banks. Some of these helpers are college students who have brought to the work all the enthusiastic joy of college life and by their hearty cooperation have made possible the summer's achievement.

The work of the house has been divided into the kindergarten and playroom. The playroom, by the way, might better be called the industry room, for here the boys have done their cane-seating and weaving of mats and the girls have made different kinds of toy furniture and fashioned dolls' hats in styles quite as much up-to-date as the latest importations from Paris. The green raffia turban with fetching little rosettes on the sides, the work of Gladys Stansil, was one of the special attractions of the exhibit.

Besides giving the children opportunities for recreation and work in the kindergarten and playroom, the settlement this summer also furnished an efficient director for those boys who wished to spend time in athletic sports on an adjacent playground. Twelve outings complete the record of the summer's work. Half of these excursions were made to Mothers Rest, Revere, and two to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. That the children have appreciated these outings and used every opportunity to take advantage of them is shown by the honest confession of Clemon Jackson, a 12-year old urchin, who earned 35 cents by cane seating a chair for a neighbor. When asked how long the work took, he replied, "Three weeks, but I didn't work every day because I went to four picnics."

An event in which the helpers themselves took a special interest was the charming reception tendered in early July to all summer workers in the various settlements. This reception was given at the Palmer home in Quincy street, Cambridge, and through the efforts of Dr. F. B. Allen of the Episcopal mission and Mrs. Talmage, sister to Alice Freeman Palmer, was made a most delightful affair.

The total attendance at the Robert Gould Shaw house for the summer has been 3000, and the interest which the children have taken in the work has been most encouraging. The training received has been of practical value, inasmuch as the small boys have learned to cane-seat chairs so efficiently that they are prepared not only to keep the family chairs in good order but also to earn a little pocket money by doing repairs for the neighbors.

Evenings Employed
The girls have had an opportunity in making hats and furniture to exercise their ingenuity and to learn the value of painstaking work. The pupil whose work has showed perhaps the most originality of design is 12-year-old Edna Senhouse. Edna is not a fully fledged Bostonian yet, as she came to this country from Barbados only a year ago and has been an attendant at the settlement scarcely two months, but already her readiness to learn has aroused much favorable comment. Edna lives at 60 Williams street, and one notices at once upon entering the house the large pictures of King George and Queen Mary which adorn the parlor walls, proclaiming that the inmates have not forgotten the British monarchs to whom as natives of Barbados they were so recently subject.

Edna had much to tell of her happy life in the West Indies and is not altogether sure yet that she prefers Boston to the land of sugar cane, yams and oranges. Her mother doubtless voiced Edna's sentiments when she remarked, "Yes, we like Boston, but the Boston weather seems very strange to us. In Barbados the weather is much calmer, it is the same always."

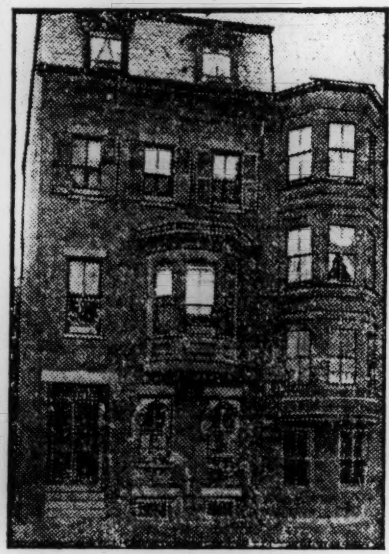
When the midsummer festival of the Boston settlements was held at Franklin Park on Aug. 9 the children from the Robert Gould Shaw house took an important part in the singing and games and carried off prizes in the relay races. Nor has the evening club work been altogether neglected during the hot months, for although some of the clubs gave up their meetings at the beginning of the summer the boys' orchestra and the ladies' orchestra have both met frequently and made considerable progress, proving that even 100 in the shade cannot conquer the spirit of true lovers of music.

Location Strategic

This gives us an insight into what is being done by the Robert Gould Shaw house, a social settlement established four years ago primarily for negroes, though other races are not excluded. Booker T. Washington, speaking of the work of this institution, has said:



Joseph's chairs drew notice on visiting day because of his efforts in interest of publicity beforehand



ROBERT GOULD SHAW HOUSE
Settlement work, chiefly for benefit of colored children, is carried on at 6 Hammond street

"I am deeply interested in what is being done at the Robert Gould Shaw house. I have been over the house and I find that it is meeting not imaginary needs but actual needs. It is meeting the condition of my race and helping them to keep their feet."

Undoubtedly one of the factors that has contributed to the success of this settlement situated in the midst of a colored population of several thousand is the fact that its supervising committee and its corps of volunteer workers include negroes as well as white people, and thus the settlement has become "an effective agency for bringing about a better understanding between the white and colored races."

Not long ago early pedestrians on Arnold street, Roxbury, were much surprised to see a small boy on his knees on the front sidewalk industriously scrubbing a couple of newly cane-seated chairs. Intent upon his work he paid little attention to the natural curiosity of the passersby until a question from one of them revealed the fact that the boy had cane-seated the chairs himself and was now getting them ready for the Robert Gould Shaw House summer exhibit. Having finally completed the scrubbing to his entire satisfaction, the lad carefully sandpapered each chair and then varnished them with the contents of an old can which happened to be in the house.

Thus it was that when the exhibit was held on Aug. 22 the two chairs so thoroughly repaired by nine-year-old Joseph Stansil attracted unusual attention, for not only did the chairs look well from a distance but a close examination showed that the cane-seating had been done with the greatest care and nicety. Joseph himself when questioned, smiled with true boyish pleasure and answered frankly, "It took me a long time to do the first one but the second one I did in three days." Then as his merry eyes grew brighter he continued proudly, "When I go back in the fall they are going to let me do brass work."

The closing exercises of the vacation session of the Robert Gould Shaw house were held on the same day as the exhibit, and the enthusiasm of teachers and children alike was a delight to the beholder. The charming manner in which the happy, beribboned lassies and shyly smiling laddies went through their action songs, games and dances took the audience quite by storm. There was but one desire manifested and that was the desire to please. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the mothers of whom the audience was mostly composed spent here one of the very happiest hours of the summer and felt a sincere satisfaction in what the settlement had done for their children during July and August.

D. A. R. HAS OUTING AT SOUTH NATICK

SOUTH NATICK, Mass.—About 100 members and guests of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution attended the "state outing" held here yesterday. The visitors were welcomed by Mrs. Nellie Rice Fiske of Cohituate, chairman of the state outing committee, and Miss Sarah F. Whitney and Mrs. Julia N. Sutherland of Natick.

JAMES B. MARTIN MAYOR NOMINEE AT NEW HAVEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—James B. Martin overwhelmingly defeated Edgar S. Dove for the Democratic mayoralty nomination in the Democratic primaries Tuesday. There was not a close fight for any of the principal offices on the ticket, Arthur D. Mullen defeating Capt. James J. Kennedy for controller by about 1400 votes, while James J. Devine defeated Joseph F. McGovern for the city clerkship.

One of the surprises was the strong run made by James E. Connor, Jr., the young candidate for alderman at large, who easily secured a place as one of the four nominees. The other successful candidates for alderman at large were Louis E. Stoddard, Riley E. Phillips, Jr., and Richard Kenyon.

These aldermen were chosen in the various wards where there were candidates: First, Edward T. Carrington; third, James McCabe; fourth, Daniel J. Bailey; fifth, Antonio Marino; sixth, Eugene R. Hubbard; seventh, Thomas F. Meagher; ninth, Thomas J. Jones; tenth, Richard Abeles; eleventh, Hugh Murphy; twelfth, Michael J. Neenan; fifteenth, Charles E. Douglas.

BATH TRUSTEE PLACE RESIGNED BY MR. CARROLL

Another vacancy exists in the board of trustees of the bath department, caused by the resignation of Francis M. Carroll, who desires to put in his whole time on the investigation of the fire department and its needs, now being conducted by the special commission of which he is chairman.

It is said that no successor will be appointed at once, the feeling being that the mayor will allow the vacancy to exist until members of the special commission have completed their work and then reappoint Mr. Carroll.

Word was received at city hall late Tuesday of the approval by the civil service commission of James J. Baigalupo as a member of the board of trustees of the children's institutions department to succeed Dr. Charles P. Putnam, whose term expired several weeks ago. The mayor previously sent three other names to the commission for this position, all of which were rejected.

Mr. Baigalupo was nominated Aug. 19. He called at the office of the city clerk a short time after the certification was received and qualified.

AUTHORIZES SALE OF BANK PROPERTY

Bank Commissioner Chapin was authorized by Judge Morton of the supreme court today to accept an offer of \$42,000 for real estate in North Adams owned by the Greenfield Savings bank. The commissioner is in charge of the bank's affairs.

SUBWAY CONTRACT GIVEN

NEW YORK—The contract for the construction of the section of the Lexington avenue subway from One Hundred and Fifth street to One Hundred and Seventeenth street was awarded Tuesday by the public service commission to the Oscar Daniels Company of Chicago. The bid put in by this company was \$2,825,740. A bond of \$400,000 for the proper completion of the work was filed by the company.

FIFTH BATTERY REUNION

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The "Fighting Fifth" battery gathered in post 190, G. A. R. hall on Tuesday for the annual reunion. Officers were elected as follows: President, George L. Newton; vice-president, William H. Dunne; executive committee, J. C. Wood and F. P. Washburn. It was voted that the next reunion be held in the vicinity of Boston.

REDUCES GAS RATE

BEVERLY, Mass.—The Beverly Gas & Electric Company, which supplies Beverly, Wenham and Hamilton, has just announced a reduction in gas from \$1.15 to \$1.10 to take effect Oct. 1. A reduction from 13 to 11 cents per 1000 kilowatts in commercial electricity will take effect Jan. 1 when the new River street plant is completed.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

The public generally has little idea of the magnitude of the educational work carried on by the Boston Y. M. C. A. It is known as the Association Institute and extends from the seventh grade of the grammar school through the various departments of the technical and commercial schools. It is organized as a university and offers unusual opportunities for all classes of students to obtain just that type of instruction which bears upon their problems, and at a price which they can pay.

The association evening schools have been pioneers in many movements and are recognized as setting the standard for evening instruction. A day school was established two years ago, attracting immediate attention by reason of certain new and novel features incorporated in its program. It is an educational laboratory where new and approved methods are adopted and worked out.

The day school of business is planned to meet the needs of two classes of students, the young man and the boy. The first class is made up of graduates of high schools and of boys of mature age who have had some experience in the business world. Many boys on leaving the high school realize that they lack training along any particular line, and others after a little experience find that further study would increase their efficiency. One year courses have been arranged for them and longer ones for boys who have had no high school training.

For two years the association has conducted a school of cooperative engineering which offers an opportunity for graduates of high schools to obtain a technical school education at no expense to themselves or parents through what is termed "cooperation." In this plan two students are employed by one concern, each serving an alternate week in the shop and the intervening one in the school. The boys are paid so much per hour for their services which covers their tuition and leaves a substantial balance for other things. Last year a cooperative school of business was established along the same lines.

The work of these two is not in any sense that of a trade school nor of the highest grade scientific school, but stands between the two. The aim is to fit young men for positions higher than they could expect to attain without further education than that of a high school course, but who are not financially able to obtain a technical school or college training.

For the benefit of employed men the institute conducts evening polytechnic and electrical schools. These matured men are beginning to realize as never before the great value of their leisure hours and the possibilities they possess as a means of increased efficiency and a corresponding earning capacity. The institute was the first school in Boston to undertake really serious evening work for men. Through this work it has gained a reputation for thoroughness and efficiency, and with it has come a determination to establish and maintain a school of such dignity of purpose and breadth of opportunity as shall bring to the employed man having only his evening hours for study the very best equivalent for a regular technical day school course.

In addition to these a number of special courses are given, among them one on window dressing, the importance of which is taking an ever higher place in the plans of the merchant and is consequently offering greater opportunities.

With the new gown coming to the fore in women's thought as it has not for several months, the corset also must be considered. Indeed it is of first importance, for without the correct lines that it gives the smartest tailor-made loses its effect. The corset is always worthy of first attention. Years of great experience in fitting have caused Mrs. L. B. Reed, who has just opened parlors on Tremont street, to pay special attention to the individuality of the one she is fitting. Instead of trying to adapt the figure to the corset she works from the other viewpoint, bringing out the smart lines, but not casting all women into one mold.

She carries a fine line of corsets of all grades from the cheapest to the highest priced, and with them such toilet accessories as brassieres, corset covers, newest ideas in garters, etc. Her parlors have been artistically fitted up in blue. Mrs. Reed was for some time with Mme. Irene in New York.

It is a common experience that hair dried in the sunlight after it has been shampooed is lighter, fluffier and glossier than hair that has been dried in a heater. Mrs. M. Hancock, who has rooms at 462 Boylston street, makes a feature of her sunny rooms. She does hair dressing of all kinds and hair drying is always done in the sunlight whenever sunlight is to be had. Mrs. Hancock also conducts a school of hair dressing, keeping the pupils until they themselves are satisfied that their instruction is sufficiently thorough for them to start out independently.

While welcoming the trend that has brought about such things as the boy scouts and woodland camps for boys, many mothers have sighed that like boys were not offered to their girls, but the march of events has begun to take them in, too. At the Berkeley Hall junior school and kindergarten in Los Angeles, Cal., much attention is paid to free outdoor life for girls. In the summer a camp, the Santa Anita it is called, is conducted, by a beautiful mountain stream, and there the girls live for weeks at a time. They wander up and down the brook for miles, clamber the boulders, gather ferns and flowers, bake potatoes in the sand, broil bacon, stude nature and engage in rustic handiwork.

The same wholesome freedom is carried into the work of the city school. Children are entered as young as the kindergarten and boys as well as girls are taken up to the age of 10. The kindergarten merges into the work of the primary department and that again into the intermediate, where French and German are included with the other studies.

Berkeley Hall is a home school for both boarding and day pupils. The children are assembled in small classes so that their individuality can be the better developed. The faculty is composed of women of ability and experience in their respective branches. In the afternoon special classes are conducted for special pupils, boys and girls, whether regularly enrolled or not. They include the languages, dancing, music, handicrafts and domestic arts.

Leila Letitia Cooper and Mabel Ruth Cooper are the principals.

Only a few times more can the summer suit be worn with comfort, only a few more days elapse before the fall suits and overcoats will be put on for the season. Therefore instead of waiting until the last minute it behooves him who wishes to be always well and comfortably dressed to attend to the matter at once. A fine line of fall overcoats and suits has been secured by the Macular Parker Company and placed on the counters of its store on Washington street. They are for all kinds of fall wear, business, social, dress and semi-dress. Among the new arrivals are special rain and automobile coats and chauffeurs' liveries.

The new wide brim hat is meeting with much favor. It is becoming to most men. Atkins, the hatter, of 4 Tremont street, is showing a number of them.

Fiander, ladies' tailor, who for a number of years was connected with tailoring establishments of Tremont and Boylston street stores, has gone into business for himself at 700 Washington street. He is showing a number of Parisian models from which styles and patterns can be selected and a large variety of the latest fall materials. For the present he has placed his prices very low, guaranteeing first class service and materials at wholesale prices.

For nine years the Bach Piano forte school has been conducted at 18 Huntington avenue, Boston, by Henry Dellafield, director. The school gives elementary, intermediate and advanced courses of pianoforte instruction, including the principles of harmony and musical theory. For this year, as for previous years, Mr. Dellafield has arranged a series of musical recitals in which the pupils will take prominent part. The public is admitted to these by invitation. The manager of the school is William G. Billings.

With a man, as with a woman, the hat is an important detail of the costume. It makes or unmakes the rest. While there is not so much variety in men's hats as with women's, shape and quality of material play a conspicuous part even in stiff hats, and soft hats and caps worn on the right occasion have as much to do with the general smartness of a man's dress as do the different kinds of hats a woman deems necessary with hers. Browning, King & Co. carry one of the largest assortments of Stetson hats in town and make a specialty of their own derby. This company has 18 stores distributed among the largest cities in the United States.

Walter M. Hatch & Co., whose name is a synonym for Oriental products, are now offering a quantity of Oriental rugs at a low and uniform price. They are mostly Moussouls, in a thick and heavy quality that will wear and wear, increasing in value as the years go by. They are in varying sizes, from 2½ to 3½ feet wide and 5 to 6 feet long.

MISSIONARIES AT CONFERENCE

Prof. A. W. Anthony of Bates College, Lewiston, Me., conducted the devotional exercises this morning in the board of managers' rooms in Ford hall at the conference of the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society with newly-appointed missionaries. The quarterly meeting of the board of managers followed. George E. Briggs of Lexington, chairman, presided.

There will be an informal reception to the missionaries in Kingsley hall at 4 p. m. by the Boston Baptist and Woman's Baptist Social unions. Mr. Briggs, president of the former union, will be in charge.

ROYALIST PLOT FOUND IN LISBON

LISBON—Many arrests are being made following the discovery of a royalist plot. The monarchists made their headquarters at Irrara Castello, where important documents were seized today.

High officials in the republican government say former King Manuel is encouraging the Portuguese royalists from England, and complaints probably will be sent to the British ministry of foreign affairs. It is known that the former King has already been warned that he must not involve England in any dispute with Portugal.

CASH TO GILD MUSEUM'S DONE
LOS ANGELES—The county supervisors appropriated \$2500 recently to properly gild the great dome of the historical museum at Agricultural park, now nearly completed. This action was taken at the urgent request of the Fine Arts League of this city.

MADERO OPPOSES ELECTION DELAY AS ASKED IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY—Following the vote of delegates to the convention called in the name of Bernardo Reyes, candidate for President of Mexico, to petition Congress to postpone the election due on Oct. 1, Francisco I. Madero cabled to Congress from Yucatan, saying that no reasonable excuse presents itself for delaying the election. He insists that to prolong the campaign would intensify political excitement. The October election, he says, was one of the pledges that accompanied the triumph of the revolutionary movement. He declines to be responsible for the consequence to the country if the pledge is broken and the privilege of voting is longer withheld from the people.

That it is possible Congress will accede to the petition is conceded by Madero. The resolution of the Reyesistas has the support of a group of anti-revolutionists, the revolutionists and a few other minor groups. It is said the aggregate number of signers to the petition will be more than 20,000.

WASHINGTON—Reports from Mexico City that the United States government had urged the Mexican government to postpone the date of the election, with the object of ultimately bringing about the election of President De la Barra, were characterized at the state department Tuesday as too absurd to merit denial.

HYDE PARK MEN ORGANIZE LEAGUE FOR ANNEXATION

About 300 citizens interested in the movement for the annexation of Hyde Park to Boston assembled in French's opera house at Hyde Park Tuesday evening and formed a non-partisan organization to be known as the Citizens Annexation League.

A constitution and by-laws presented by Philip P. Coveney were adopted.

Joseph E. Farrell, Dr. John P. Rattigan and George W. Morse were appointed a committee to present a list of officers who were elected as follows: President, Thomas E. Faunce; vice-presidents, Fred J. Kennedy, Charles Haley, Frederick N. Tirrell, James S. Coveney, George W. Morse, Oscar Bursch, Thomas F. Fallon, Edward D. Bither, Robert Bleakie, Harry R. Stone, Frank Thayer and Robert W. Karnan; secretary, William H. Gilman; treasurer, Fred A. Raymond; executive committee, William G. Munn and Philip P. Coveney, with the president, secretary and treasurer.

PLUMBING HEAD FOR WENTWORTH

William H. Haskell of Somerville is appointed instructor in plumbing at the Wentworth Institute of this city, and Carl King, mechanical engineer, is assisting Mr. Mathewson, head instructor at the institute, in installing the equipment for the mechanical engineering department.

Mr. Haskell founded the plumbing school at the North End Union in Boston. The first of the kind in New England. He is a workman of practical experience, having graduated from the New York plumbing trade school and is a prominent member of the Master Plumbers Association. Mr. King has been assistant to Professor Schwab of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and is a Tech graduate.

DEPOSED SHAH ESCAPES

TEHERAN—The deposed Shah, Muhammad Ali Mirza, whose invasion of Persia has failed, is reported to be in full flight and to have reached Gumesch Tepe with seven followers. Gumesch Tepe is the port of the Caspian, near the Russian border, where the deposed Shah first landed last July on his adventure against the reigning Shah.

SUES BOSTON & MAINE ROAD

United States District Attorney French has filed in court a complaint against the Boston & Maine Railroad Company charging violation of the regulations relative to maintaining proper couplings on cars. The government seeks to recover penalties aggregating \$800.

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Posner's

SCHOOL STREET

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DAILY PAPER FOR THE HOME

The Monitor from Five Points of View

In this Page in past weeks we have had much to say of the Monitor from our own view-point. Today we wish to give five opinions concerning the Monitor from the standpoints of others

ONE

Is the Monitor a Good Advertising Medium?

BERT M. MOSES, President of the Association of American Advertisers, Wrote Under Date of Aug. 25, 1911

"The Christian Science Monitor is the cleanest daily newspaper I have ever seen. It is a model newspaper, and many publishers could pattern after it with much profit to the public as well as to themselves. Advertising in it ought to bring far better results than advertising printed in papers which accept pretty much everything that is offered. In the next ten years there will be a general housecleaning in the advertising business, and it ought to be a source of much satisfaction to you to know that the Monitor was a pioneer that blazed the way."

TWO

Does It Have an Extended "Life"?

GLEN BUCK, of Chicago, Who Is an Authority on Advertising, Writes:

"I honestly believe that the Christian Science Monitor is the most carefully read newspaper in the United States. The short life of the average newspaper is the chief handicap of newspaper advertising. The Christian Science Monitor has practically the 'life' of a standard magazine. I know of one subscription that answers four different families, and is thoroughly read by at least six people. The Monitor that I see at the house is five days old when it reaches me, and I find in it a lot of important news that the other papers absolutely miss. Its cleanliness is its strength."

THREE

Does It Reach Homes?

S. T. BODINE, Vice President and General Manager of the United Gas Improvement Co., of Philadelphia:

"I heartily indorse all that you say, and all that you quote Collier's Weekly as saying, in praise of your paper. I have read it regularly for the last three years with great pleasure and profit. For two years of that time I have sent it abroad to my family, as I consider it one of the very best newspapers published in the United States."

FIVE

The Tribune

Los Angeles' Great Daily Newspaper, Says:

"'Journalism,' says The Christian Science Monitor, 'is undergoing a process of criticism, from within and without.' . . . There are evidences that conscience is being stirred and that a wholesome influence is at work in newspaper offices. It deserves to be said in this connection that The Christian Science Monitor, whose circulation is now national and enormous, is doing as much by its splendid character as a daily newspaper to raise the standards as any agency in the country."

FOUR

What Collier's

The Great National Weekly, Says of Us:

"One of the best newspapers in our opinion, in the United States is The Christian Science Monitor. It prints the important news and leaves out the dismal shocks which make up such a large part of journalism. The Monitor is guided by a great and fertile principle. It has purpose, but it realizes that men influenced toward the good, when the good is enthusiastically shown, more than they are when evil is exhibited and condemned."



FOUR EDITIONS EACH WEEK DAY

FALMOUTH AND ST. PAUL STREETS

BOYS' ORGANIZATIONS TO HAVE PARADE AND FIELD DAY IN DANVERS

SALEM, Mass.—Organizations comprising companies of the Boy Scouts of America, and school and church cadets from Salem, Gloucester, Lawrence, Beverly and a number of adjoining towns will participate in a parade through Danvers next Saturday, starting from the town hall at 1 p. m. and marching through the principal streets to Danvers park. There a varied program will be given.

The greatest interest will probably center in the band competition. The various bands and drum, fife and bugle corps will compete for prizes of \$40 and \$15. The Gloucester brass band, the Lawrence training school band, the Plummer farm school band of Salem and other noted boys' musical organizations will compete, each playing three selections.

The company prize drill competitions for prizes of \$15 and \$5 will take place. These will be participated in by companies from the Gloucester High School cadets, the St. Thomas cadets of Peabody, the boys' brigade of Beverly, the boy scouts of Salem and the boys' brigade of Danvers Hildhams.

An exhibition will be given of lasso throwing, trestle building, first aid, semaphore signaling and other feats which are specially featured by the boys' organizations. There will be athletic events, for which prizes have been offered.

The townspeople have agreed to decorate their houses along the line of march.

TAFT INVITATION TO FAIR WILL BE ENGRAVED IN GOLD

GRASS VALLEY, Cal.—The engraved invitation which will convey to President Taft the desire of the people of California that he break ground for the Panama-Pacific exposition will be on gold that was taken from the Empire mine of this district. Three ounces of the metal, valued at about \$50, will be used to make the gold plate or card that will contain the invitation.

The distinction came to the Empire mine through the fact that it is the oldest mine in the state and is entitled to any honors that were to be distributed and the committee wanted to make certain that California gold was used.

CONTRACT IS LET FOR NEW SCHOOL

The contract for erecting the 12-room schoolhouse on the boulevard near Raymond avenue, Somerville, has been let to Charles A. Burns, mayor of that city, by A. D. Mordough of Watertown. He was the lowest of the 16 bidders, his figures being \$32,559. Work will begin at once.

MRS. HAMMOND DONOR
This is Nat Hammond day on the floating hospital. Mrs. John Hays Hammond, the donor, so named it. There are 119 persons on this cruise. Miss Marion Smith is tonight's donor. The designation is Edward Smith night.

WAR PREPARATIONS SEEN AS GUARANTEE OF PEACE

Situation Still Remains Secret Though Many Guesses Are Made as the Morocco Negotiations Proceed

VIEWS AT VARIANCE

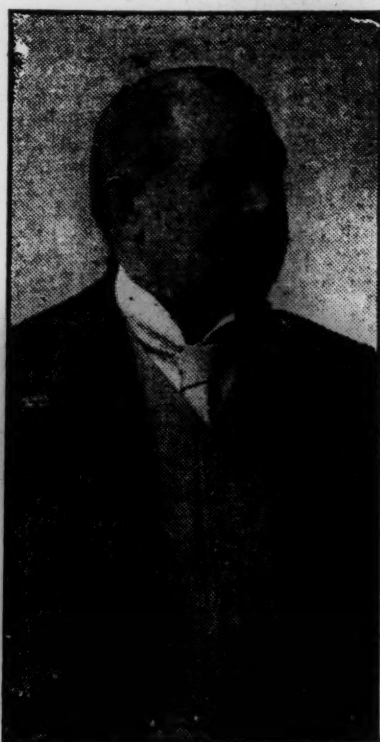
(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The negotiations which have been carried on between France and Germany for some time, with respect to the situation in Morocco, appear to be approaching a final stage. The secret has been well kept during all the weeks through which they have dragged out their course, and it is only necessary to compare the innumerable versions which have appeared in the press in order to see how contradictory and impossible these views have been. The fact is that if anybody has approached the truth, it has been rather through what is known as "intelligent anticipation" than through any knowledge of the facts. All that is known is that France has demanded a free hand in Morocco in return for compensations which Germany is supposed to require in the Congo region. Statements as to the exact territory claimed or proposed to be ceded are so many guesses, as are the statements with regard to the ultimate aims of the German government.

That the negotiations have been complicated by the unexpected intervention of the British government, there is no reason to doubt. Here again, however, the secret has been so well preserved that no definite information is obtainable. That the British cabinet made it quite clear that they were not going to agree to a settlement over their heads, is the one undoubted fact which has become public property, and that fact is known, for the simple reason that it was openly divulged by the prime minister. What the precise British objections were, no one has yet learned, but that they related to an arrangement between France and Germany for the dismemberment of Morocco, is admitted.

In all these circumstances, the sudden outbreak of hostility to the United Kingdom in the German press is a curious phenomenon, and it proves, either that the directors of that press have their own reasons for wishing to stir up trouble between the two countries, or else that German public opinion has become very sensitive over the present imbroglio. Fortunately, there is no reason to believe that the dithyrambs of the German press represent the feelings of the German people. The people of Germany, like the people of the United Kingdom, are actuated by a sincere wish to live peacefully, and to carry on the immense trade between the two countries without dislocation. No sane person in these days desires a war. An ingrained suspicion is taking root among all people to the effect that in no case, not even in the event of victory, is war a good investment. England is Germany's best customer, and how it would help Germany to quarrel with that customer, or even to reduce the purchasing capacity of that customer by a successful campaign, it is impossible to say. It is hinted that it is the ambition of Germany to acquire possession of certain British colonies.

If, however, Germany were to attempt to interfere with such possessions as South Africa or Australia, she would



(Copyright by Weidener, Berlin)
HERR VON KIDERLEN-WAECHTER
German minister for foreign affairs

find that she had put her hand in a hornet's nest. India is beyond her grasp, and would certainly involve her in a quarrel with Russia. An attempt on Egypt would menace her relations with Turkey and with France. All that would remain would be some of the minor possessions of the United Kingdom, the trade of which she has full entrance to at the present time, just as she has to that of the greater possessions; and the enjoyment of practically the sole right to trade with these, through the imposition of prohibitive protective duties, which is the utmost she could hope to gain by conquest, would not compensate her, in untold years, for the loss of her enormous trade with the United Kingdom during a war, and its dislocation subsequently. The colonial trade of the United Kingdom is, even today, insignificant in comparison with her continental trade.

Result to Germany

This is supposing she won, supposing that she was able to absolutely crush the British fleet and obtain control of the sea. What would happen if she lost is another story. It might involve the disruption of the empire; it would certainly entail the dismemberment of her colonial possessions. These are the cold facts about war, which are apt to be forgotten by the gentlemen who write flamboyant articles. "They are ringing their bells," Sir Robert Walpole once remarked, as he heard the city steeples clashing with peals of joy at the declaration of war with Spain; "they will be wringing their hands before they have done." Sir Robert Walpole was right, and right in circumstances when Great Britain was safe from any really serious consequences, other than the dislocation of trade and the stagnation of commerce. Spain had no chance of inflicting a serious blow on England, but that is very far from being the position of England and Germany today, nor is that the only way in which a nation feels the effects of war.

It is generally concluded that France

REPLY TO GERMANY GIVEN APPROVAL BY FRENCH PRESIDENT

PARIS—The draft reply of France to Germany regarding Morocco has been approved by President Fallieres today. The definite text will be in the hands of the German government by Saturday.

The cabinet meeting Tuesday afternoon lasted three hours. It is understood that the fullest approval was given to the reply prepared by M. de Selves, which is no less explicit than that submitted by Germany.

It sets forth France's position with regard to the question of principle raised by Germany and pays particular attention to the necessity of maintaining commercial equality for all powers and of assurance to France of an absolutely free hand politically in Morocco.

The Temps affirms that France's answer will negative most of the conditions for a settlement put forward by Germany.

BERLIN—Germany is awaiting France's reply and the business world is becoming reassured as to a peaceful solution. The closing quotations on the bourse Tuesday were fractionally higher than on Monday.

VILLERSEX, France—The 40 aeroplanes in use in the various commands participating in the autumn maneuvers of the French army can be seen almost any hour moving swiftly, usually at great heights or slowly planing down in curves in order that their occupants may keep some particular part of the field under longer observation, then swiftly gliding away out of range of fire from below. The umpires decide whether the craft have been winged by the enemy on earth.

Each aeroplane usually carries two men, one to pilot it and another to make observations through specially constructed glasses, which are required owing to the different perspective from above. Accurate observation is very difficult. Excellent scouting results are reported by all the commanders.

WOLDECK, Germany—Field Marshal Baron von der Goltz, commanding the defending army in the German maneuvers, enveloped both flanks of the large attacking army under Prince Friedrich Leopold and compelled it to retire hastily on Tuesday.

has the assurance of Great Britain in the firm stand she is making on this Moroccan question, and that a quarrel of Germany with one would involve a quarrel with the other. This, of course, is purely in the nature of surmise. If it were accurate, it might mean the outbreak of an enormous European war. Russia would be called upon to stand by "the ally," and a few years ago Russia would undoubtedly have consented. Today, Russia, exhausted by her struggle in Japan, is scarcely in a position to wish to engage in a war in Europe. The quidnuncs announce that there is a secret clause in the late Russo-German agreement which binds both parties to



(Copyright by E. Bleher, Berlin)
M. JULES CAMBON
French ambassador at Berlin

stand aloof in the event of war with another power. This would mean that France and England would be left to fight the question out with Germany, but there is no more authority for this statement than for any other of the statements which are made so freely with respect to the present crisis.

No doubt France has discontinued financing Russia and no doubt the alliance between the two which led to such a sentimental outburst on the boulevards a decade ago is less close than it then was, but there is nothing to prove that the offensive and defensive alliance then contracted has been curtailed in any way. The only other power which could be expected to intervene would be Austria-Hungary, and Austria-Hungary has no reason whatever for taking part in such a conflict, beyond that of the friend in "slashing armor." It would indeed be disastrous to her in every way, and she would have nothing to gain even by victory. The alliance between Germany and Austria-Hungary is of the most curious description, for undoubtedly both Austria-Hungary and Germany have their eyes set on expansion eastward and it is impossible that they can both so expand. Germany certainly stood by Austria-Hungary in the crisis caused by the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, so that gratitude might impel Austria-Hungary to unite her lot with that of Germany in a struggle with France and England.

Prepare for Conflict

These are the facts of the situation as they are apparent to everybody, and without any necessity for drawing on the imagination for information as to the conversations which have been going on for the past weeks between M. Jules Cambon and Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, in Berlin. Meantime, preparations for a conflict are being made throughout Europe. The French frontier is already so strong that any hope of an attack there on the side of the Germans would be futile. The blow would be delivered,

ITALY SEEKS TRIPOLI IN NORTHERN AFRICA FOR PROTECTORATE

ROME—The result of a long conference between Premier Giolitti and the minister of war, General Spingardi, and the minister of marine, Admiral Cattolica, Tuesday, it is understood that if the Turkish government is not willing to recognize Italian influence over Tripoli under some form of a protectorate, the only recourse will be the military occupation of the Turkish province.

Both the minister of war and the minister of marine declared that everything was ready.

The Italian press urges the government not to allow the present occasion to seize Tripoli to escape, pointing out that after a settlement is reached in the Mediterranean between France and Germany through Morocco, such an opportunity will never recur. The Italian people as a whole do not show much enthusiasm over the prospects of Italy obtaining concession in Tripoli, they recalling reverses connected with former Italian colonies.

Tripoli is a province of the Turkish empire, situated in northern Africa and included among the Barbary states. It has an area of about 400,000 square miles and a population of about 1,000,000.

If it were to be delivered, by a violation of Belgian neutrality, and, in consequence of this, the Belgian frontier is being strengthened in every way by the government, who are preparing to resist the outpouring of the German troops from the great detaining station which has been built close to the junction of her territory with that of France.

The other great detaining station, at the junction of the Swiss frontier with France, would probably not be made use of on the present occasion; but if Germany were hard pressed, and felt unable to penetrate the wall of forts which separates her from France, she might decide to violate the neutrality of Switzerland also and endeavor, by sheer weight of numbers, to attack France on both flanks, while merely masking the forts on the French frontier. These preparations for war at the present moment are perhaps not far removed from being a guarantee of peace. The protracted negotiations have enabled the powers to make all the necessary dispositions, and none of them can hope to make the unexpected advance which was made so suddenly by Germany in 1870, when the German minister turned his back on the Emperor so unceremoniously at Ems, and the word, "Kriegsmobil," flashed through all the garrisons, from one end of the new German empire to the other.

The arbitrament of war would be a positive scandal to Europe at the present moment, as it would mean nothing more or less than the great powers of Europe fighting one another, in the twentieth century, for the possession of country which belongs, not to any of them, but to a power unable to defend itself.

REVERE BATHHOUSE LEADS WITH 175,478 BATHERS FOR SEASON

Statistics concerning the bathing season at the metropolitan park houses show that the bathhouse at Revere accommodated the greatest number of patrons, with a total of 175,478 from June 11 to Sept. 10. Last season the number was 168,496. The bathhouse was opened on a few Sundays in May, when 388 bathers were registered. The busiest day at the Revere house was on July 2, when 7061 persons entered the turnstile for suits.

Never before was the plant at Revere so taxed and a tent was provided for men and boys who had their own suits. This, however, was not much of a success financially, and the commission has underway plans for meeting any extraordinary demand that may arise next year.

The bathhouse at Nantasket cared for 51,212 during its season from July 1 to Sept. 4, compared with 43,733 during the 1910 season. The busiest day was July 4, when 2225 persons were accommodated. At Nantasket the season was of the same length as at Nantasket and during that time 39,377 bathers were taken care of. The busiest day was July 9, with a patronage of 2169 persons. Last year the total number of bathers was 32,383.

PROPOSE TO BUY NEW SCHOOL SITE FOR LEXINGTON

LEXINGTON, Mass.—At the town meeting to be held Friday evening action will be taken upon the purchase of land in East Lexington for a school building lot.

Immediate action is urged by the school authorities because the Adams grammar school in that section is overcrowded.

The land considered for the site belongs to Ellen A. Stone, and is in East Lexington, at the rear easterly of land belonging to the Ellen church and near the site of the Cary branch library.

In order to secure a public playground or grounds for the school children and citizens of Lexington, three articles have been inserted in the warrant.

The most favorable site for the playground is a two-acre plot belonging to Ellen A. Stone in East Lexington, between the proposed new school site and the Boston & Maine tracks.

The board of water and sewer commissioners will seek authority to borrow money for extending water mains and meeting other charges of the water department by providing for the issue and sale of negotiable, interest bearing bonds of the town.

MASTER FAVORS BRIGHTON FIRM

As a result of the findings by Homer Albers as master, filed in the superior court, the Brighton Packing Company will recover more than \$200,000 damages against the Butchers' Slaughtering & Melting Association if the court determines that it is entitled to damages in its pending action for the specific performance of a contract.

CONTEST FOR EVERY SEAT IN CANADA

OTTAWA, Ont.—With official nominations on Thursday it is evident that the elections in the 221 Canadian constituencies will be the most vigorously contested in many years. Party managers promise candidates for every seat and opposition is likely all along the line.

Prime Minister Laurier is closing his speaking campaign in his own French province of Quebec. He is making replies there to attacks upon his reciprocity and naval policies and generally fixing up his fences in the province which has always given him the backbone of his following.

In the last Parliament he had all but 11 of the 65 Quebec seats. His chief opponent, Henri Bourassa, has been trying to impress French electors with the argument that a Canadian navy will lead to conscription.

Opposition leader Borden is closing his campaign with a series of meetings within the maritime provinces, where his meetings, like those held by Premier Laurier, have been well attended. The government has expected a heavy majority from this part of Canada and the conservatives hope Mr. Borden's work there will improve the opposition's chances in the East.

Stories of American capital coming

into Canada, both to help to carry and to defeat reciprocity, are again appearing in the press. Each side charges the other with having received American money for the campaign.

NORTH SYDNEY, N. S.—For the first time on his tour the Conservative leader, R. L. Borden, was waited upon by a deputation at Sydney composed of labor men. The labor men criticized the

FIRE PROTECTION BOARD APPOINTED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Moderator Thomas G. O'Connell announced today the committee which will consider the question of better fire protection for this town, with special reference to the purchase of motor apparatus for the central station and the placing of alarm wires in the underground conduits of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company. The committee comprises William E. Cade, chief of the fire department, E. S. Jacob, assistant chief, C. L. Sopher of the light board, Frank A. Long of the selectmen, Arthur S. Hill, secretary of the finance commission, Clarence E. Learned and F. S. Hartshorne, town clerk.

REVENUE CUTTER GUARDS SPONGES

WASHINGTON—A difficult task confronts the revenue cutter Forward which has been ordered to the Keys of Florida to enforce the law regulating the taking of sponges. In a report received at the treasury department the commander of the revenue cutter says that he found a number of schooners and sloops on the sponge fishing grounds but was unable to get evidence of violation of the law.

Many of these vessels were equipped with diving apparatus. It was easy for the men of any sponge-seeking ship violating the law to suspend the diving when the Forward came into sight and to throw overboard sponges, taken illegally.

OFFICERS TO GIVE RECEPTION ON THE U. S. S. NEW JERSEY

Capt. J. E. Craven and the officers of the United States battleship New Jersey are to give their friends an entertainment this evening on the quarter deck of the vessel in the Charlestown navy yard. The gun deck, the captain's and admiral's quarters and the mess rooms of the junior and senior officers are also to be thrown open to the guests. Flags, bunting and electric lights are being festooned from the rigging today by the crew in preparation for illumination tonight.

The gun deck is being transformed into a bower of flowers, greenery and subdued lights. Steel girders and tubes, which are ordinarily the chief decorative features of the interior of a man-of-war, have been concealed.

Invitations have been sent to naval officers stationed on nearby ships and in the yard and to many army officers. As the New Jersey leaves these waters in a few days for target practice a large attendance is expected.

MICHIGAN WHEAT TO CHICAGO
CHICAGO—Michigan shippers are still consigning wheat to Chicago, something unusual except in corner times.

SEEK BETTER RIVER BASIN PLAYGROUND

Directors of Boston-1915 were asked yesterday at a meeting of the youth conference, consisting of representatives of organizations dealing with the problems of young men and women, to conduct a campaign for the further development of the Charles river basin as a land and water playground.

This action was based upon a report presented by Earl F. Gates, one of the secretaries of Boston-1915, as a result of an investigation conducted during the summer. Reply was made to the criticisms of Chairman de las Casas of the metropolitan park commission upon the article which appeared in the September

number of New Boston, the official publication of Boston-1915.

In reply to the statement of Chairman de las Casas that no effort was made to obtain knowledge of what plans the commission had from the officers of the board, by representatives of Boston-1915, report was made to the youth conference that an interview took place with Secretary Rogers of the commission, who said that the commission was considering various things.

"In the first place," says the report presented yesterday, "there is no formal and attractive entrance to this magnificent park from any part of the city. The

approaches for the most part are by back streets and private ways. The provisions for shade are woefully inadequate. There are no public bathhouses available to the people of Boston.

"There are no bathing facilities on the basin, except those provided by the city of Boston off the Charlestown. There are no bubble fountains on the dam. There are no means of obtaining refreshments. The metropolitan park commission has taken absolutely no initiative in providing such facilities and entertainment as would attract the people to the use of the basin, except that this summer eight band concerts were given on Monday evenings."

MEMPHIS TRANSIT PLANT IMPROVED

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—According to R. H. Bruce, chief engineer of the Lakeview Traction Company, operating cars between Memphis and Lakeview, the company has just completed the installation of \$60,000 worth of new machinery, engines and dynamos, and changed the power of the plant from direct current to alternating current.

PANAMA ROAD BIDS REJECTED

PANAMA—The cabinet has rejected all bids for construction of the Panama & David railroad, and has allowed two weeks to submit new bids. All the bidders represented American syndicates. Representatives of English bankers offered to take bonds of the road at 98, with 5 per cent interest. The offer is said to be regarded as a very good one, but it was decided not to accept it until there had been some definite disposition of bids for construction.

NEW HAVEN TO VOTE ON LICENSE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The question of license or no-license will be an issue at the polls at the next city election. This much was assured by the filing of a petition Tuesday with the town clerk signed by 285 registered voters of New Haven. The petition shows 185 names more than are necessary under the law.

FALL 1911



EVERYTHING NEW IN HATS
LAMSON & HUBBARD
92 Bedford St. and 173 Washington St.
For Sale by our Agents Everywhere

AMUSEMENTS

NORUMBEGA PARK
FOLLOW THE FLAG
OPEN DAILY AT 10 A. M.
Magnificent Covered Open Air Auditorium
Entertainments at 3:30 and 8:05. Cafe, etc.

BOSTON NEW YORK
Special through car leaves Postoffice at 8:30 a. m. daily and Sunday at 2:45 p. m. Tickets and information at Post. Dept., Bay State St. Bk. Co., 389 Washington St.
50 PROVIDENCE OR FALL RIVER 7:30

TREMONT TEMPLE
2:30 and 8:15 Daily
6TH WEEK OF THE
Coronation of King George V.
By Kinemacolor Process of Natural Colors. In Motion Pictures lasting 2 hours. Lectured by F. Eugene Faruworth, with special Orchestra and Music. Seats selling one week in advance.

WHAT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR FISHER SAW ON HIS RECENT TOUR OF ALASKA

SEATTLE, Wash.—According to Walter L. Fisher, secretary of the interior, who has just returned from a 4500-mile tour of investigation in Alaska, the so-called key to the Controller bay situation proved to be only one of several, each as impractical as the other. The Ryan road, which is still wholly mythical, is called the Controller Railway and Navigation Company; the Lippy-Davis scheme in support of which a few piles were driven, capped and stringers laid, is known as the Alaska Petroleum & Coal Company, and is just as good a key as the Ryan key, as it parallels it. Between the Ryan line and the face of the glacier there is ample room for half a dozen more keys. Secretary Fisher was unable to see that any of these lines

would monopolize Controller bay or that the monopoly would be of any value to any one for anything if secured.

From Katalla two other roads were projected, the branch of the Copper River & Northwestern, the Guggenheim line, and the Alaska Pacific, or Bruner road. Seven miles of the former were built, and about a mile with a part of the Martin islands breakwater of the Bruner project was constructed. The latter company spent about \$400,000 and then abandoned the enterprise. Carbon mountain and Doughton peaks were climbed so that the secretary could see some of the coal exposures, chief of which was a 10-foot vein in the Green group. It is undeveloped beyond a short dozen more keys. Secretary Fisher was shattered that it comes out in the form

of dust. It would require briquetting to stand shipment.

At Cornell Creek, in Whatcom county, is a vein just like it. This vein was opened for some 1500 feet 12 years ago by the late P. B. Cornwall of San Francisco. It is anthracite, but is idle for the reason that there is no market for coal in that physical condition. In each case it is agreed that the shattered condition of the deposits is due to some slipping or squeezing of the strata during the formative period of the fields.

The 500-foot tunnel visited in the Lippy-Davis group shows a vein of shattered coal which varies in thickness from 50 inches to six inches. At the McDonal mine the same conditions prevail, with the addition that the vein is con-

torted so that the tunnel occasionally is entirely outside of the coal. A 44-foot vein on the Cunningham group pinches to three feet within 100 yards.

These are some of the conditions the secretary found in this field and which caused him to say in his speeches at Katalla and to the westward that the value of the region had been greatly exaggerated.

He was preceded in the field by Dr. Holmes, director of the bureau of mines, and Sumner S. Smith, mine inspector for Alaska, who with a number of coal operators and engineers brought there from the various coal fields of the United States visited the coal deposits. Mr. Fisher did not get time to see. They found the field to be one of great value

in fuel quality, but with conditions generally adverse to economical mining.

What has been done to retard the development in Alaska was shown along the Copper and Chitna rivers in the concrete, for a railroad investment of \$20,000,000 is in the line and the service required to handle its total traffic is two trains a week. There are 22 groups of claims in the Bering coal fields.

At Seward, where the Tahona tied up shortly after 6 o'clock on the evening of Aug. 29, the secretary made perhaps the most telling address of his entire series. It was here he declared that misrepresentations of the value of the coal fields had been made by the special agents, and declared that he was for that plan of action which would give the quickest and the most adequate relief.

BOTH PARTIES BEGIN DIVIDING UP VOTES IN ELECTORAL COLLEGE

Numerous Combinations Figured Out by Which Either May Win the Presidency in the 1912 Election

WASHINGTON—The effect the new Congress reapportionment will have on the electoral college and on the 1912 presidential situation, is beginning to be considered. There will be 525 electoral votes next year, with a possibility that the admission to statehood of Arizona and New Mexico meanwhile, with three votes each, will increase the number to 531. This means that the successful presidential candidate next year must have 263 and perhaps 266 votes.

Mr. Taft received 321 electoral votes in 1908 and Mr. Bryan 162. The states which went Republican have gained 32 electoral votes through reapportionment and the states which went Democratic 10. It is thus apparent that in order for the Democrats to win the presidency next year there will have to be a readjustment of the political balance amounting to a revolution and it is this fact which gives the Republican party what hope it has for success. The Democrats admit the presence of the handicap but insist that just such a revolution is coming, wherefore they say they are to win.

In these days of rapidly shifting political position, changes occur almost overnight, and the mere fact that a certain state was Republican in 1908 is not a sufficient reason for predicting that it will be Republican in 1912. At the same time, however, even if the Democrats next year should carry the entire South, including Maryland and West Virginia, they still would be 111 electoral votes short of the requisite majority. These 111 votes may be obtained but the Republicans are finding some hope in the fact that the gain by reapportionment is on the surface, at least, to their advantage.

A study of the new electoral college shows that the growth of population in the last decade has not maintained the previous ratio of increase in the political power of the West. Under the former apportionment there were 125 electoral votes in New England and the middle states—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. That number is now increased to 144, due to a considerable degree to the gain in New York. The solid South, including Maryland and West Virginia, but not including Missouri, gains seven electoral votes and will have 153 next year. The gain of the middle West has been only five—Illinois having two of this number and Ohio, Michigan and Minnesota one each. That section, including Missouri, now has 139 electoral votes. The states farther west, including Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Oklahoma and the intermountain states, have added nine votes to their electoral strength, giving them a total of 62. The three states on the Pacific slope have gained six and now have 49.

Taking the West altogether, there are 226 electoral votes as compared with 290 from the Atlantic states, north and south. Counting the middle West with the East, there will be 283 votes as compared with the 242 votes of the South and far West. Assuming that the 155 votes of the South will be Democratic next year, that party will still need more than all of the distinctively insurgent Republican states can supply.

New York, with its 42 electoral votes, a gain of six, will continue next year to hold the balance of power between the great parties. With the New York vote, either party would easily be able to figure a majority. As in former campaigns, the Republicans might win without New York, but the Democrats apparently will have to carry that state to win.

The solid South was broken in 1904, since which time Missouri has twice given its electoral vote to a Republican candidate for President. It is no longer counted as a part of the solid South, but will be put down next year in the doubtful list. The solid South gets its 155 votes by counting Kentucky and Maryland, both of which have shifted their positions politically several times since 1896. Maryland divided its electoral vote as recently as 1908.

Where will the Democrats get the 111 electoral votes they must have to win in addition to the solid South? Carrying New York, they could win with Ohio, Indiana, Missouri and New Jersey, thus having 112. Illinois might be substituted for Ohio. In the place of either of these Republican states, the Democrats could win with West Virginia, Colorado and California, or with California, Nebraska, Montana and one of the Dakotas. If the proposed new states get in time for the presidential election, their six votes would elect a Democratic President, when coupled with those of New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, West Virginia and Colorado.

If the Republicans carry New York next year, the Democratic problem will be difficult. Assuming that Governor Wilson will be the Democratic nominee, New Jersey would be conceded him, but with New York carried by Mr. Taft, where would he get his electoral majority? Without New York he would have to carry in addition to New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Missouri, Colorado, Nebraska, Arizona, New Mexico and California. Losing Ohio, he would have to carry two of the insurgent but hitherto Republican states of the Northwest, such as Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin.

ENROLMENT IS LARGEST IN HISTORY OF CITY

(Continued from page one)

parents of the school children of Boston to the necessity of cooperating with the teachers in directing the education of the children.

"One of the reasons for the success of the German system of education is the attention that the parent gives to the course of study that his child pursues. The father does not leave his child's education to the teacher altogether, but takes an interest in it himself. He knows better than any one else the natural propensities of the child, and this knowledge is used for the child's advantage in selecting a course of studies. Boston has a larger number of boys and men today, who are graduates of the public schools, who are unskilled than any big city in the world.

"While this is primarily due to the fact that there are fewer industrial and commercial opportunities in Boston for boys and young men, it is likewise due to the fact that the parents have been willing to let their children go through the school mechanically, expecting them at the end of the elementary or high school course to be fitted for some useful occupation. The law now requires pupils to attend school from the ages of 7 to 14, yet in 1911 there were more than 3000 boys and girls under the age of 14 who graduated. It was necessary for these children who wished to go to work to wait until they were 14, or else take a smattering of a course in a high school. I believe that the schools might profitably add an extra year for the benefit of these children, and give them

additional instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic and geography."

The total enrolment at the High School of Commerce was about 1000, distributed among the Worthington street school, the normal school and the additional rooms in the Mechanics building. During the summer 250 of the students worked in the various stores in the city, and they returned to school today with report cards from their temporary employers.

The normal, high and Latin schools will be organized immediately. At these schools admission examinations for those who failed to pass last June or those who have become residents of the city since June are being held today.

Announcement is made by W. Stanwood Field, director of the evening and continuation schools, that the classes in salesmanship and preparatory salesmanship in the continuation schools will open the coming week.

A course in banking, designed especially for young men employed in Boston banking institutions, will be started Monday, the class to meet Monday and Wednesday afternoons at 3:30 o'clock at 48 Boylston street, in charge of F. Edwin Walter.

The shoe and leather class will meet at 48 Boylston street at 3:30 p. m. today. It will prove of special value to young men engaged in the leather business and in the manufacture or retailing of shoes or other leather goods. There will be lectures by experts and Owen D. Evans will be in charge.

The dry goods course will meet Monday and Friday afternoons from 3:30 to 5:30. It will include instruction by experts and mill inspection. Chester M. Grove of the High School of Commerce will be in charge.

STEAMER ROMANIC SAILS FOR EUROPE

Bound for Mediterranean ports the White Star liner Romanic, Captain Hugh T. David, sailed from this port today with 38 saloon, 75 second class and 1000 steerage passengers.

Among the saloon passengers on board were the Rev. H. F. Allen, Capt. T. H. Holmes, the Rev. Ernest Pye and Mrs. Pye, Mrs. Pearl W. Browne, Miss Frances Browne, Middleton Chambers, Miss Ada Collins, Miss Helen Curtis, Miss Nellie A. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Mesquita, the Rev. Arthur C. Ryan, Miss Blanche and Miss Minnie Ryan.

ENGINEERS HOLD ANNUAL SESSION

CINCINNATI—Upward of 2000 delegates are present from all over the country and an elaborate program is outlined for the twenty-ninth annual convention of the National Association of Stationary Engineers in session here.

Among the features scheduled are addresses by Mayor Louis Schwab, Carl S. Pearce, national president, Walter Draper of the Chamber of Commerce, Charles Wirmel, Edward Kearney and William J. Reynolds.

Springfield, Mass.; Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and San Francisco are after the next convention.

GOV. FOSS IS URGED TO NAME BOSTON MAN FOR HIGHWAY BOARD

In a letter to Governor Foss the United Improvement Association urges the appointment of a Boston man to the highway commission, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Chairman Parker, on the ground that Boston pays a large proportion of the cost of constructing state highways.

In a statement issued Tuesday night the association declares it has long felt the interests of the city in the building of state highways have not been sufficiently safeguarded. A committee reported in part as follows:

"In 1893, when the highway act was passed, the professed object was the assistance of smaller towns in building and maintaining suitable roads, the state paying 75 per cent of the cost of construction. Under this act the highway commission has constructed 785 miles at a cost of \$6,300,000. Of this amount Boston has paid \$2,270,000, or 34 per cent."

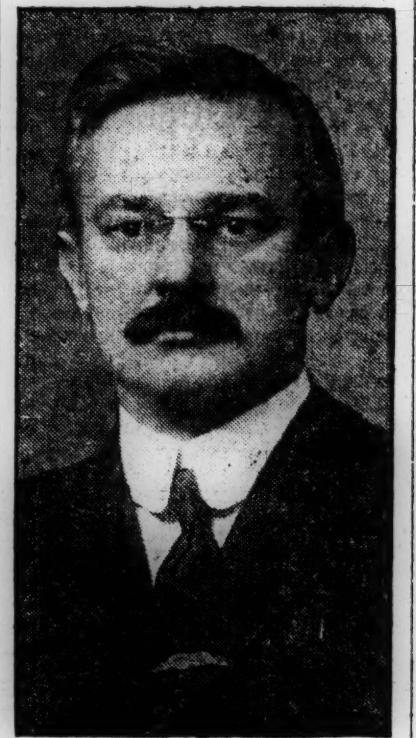
The committee reports that Beverly has 5.68 miles of state roads, Brockton 3.19 miles, Chester 4.28, Falmouth 13.44, Hamilton 1.52, Lexington 4.20 and Marion 5.37. The report continues:

"The most prosperous cities and towns have had their roads constructed and maintained. It is evident that all attempts to carry out the professed object of assisting the poor towns have been abandoned. In fact, some of the wealthiest towns, such as Beverly, Milton and Lexington, received their roads within three years after the passage of the act."

"Over half the state roads have been built for communities well able to take care of their own roads without the 34 per cent that Boston has been obliged to pay. They would not tolerate many of our city streets."

"What has Boston received for its \$2,270,000? One piece of road 1.40 miles in length, which actually cost the city \$125,000. It has paid for one third of the state roads in the state and received one five-hundredth."

School Superintendent of Boston Who Directs City's Educational System



STRATTON D. BROOKS

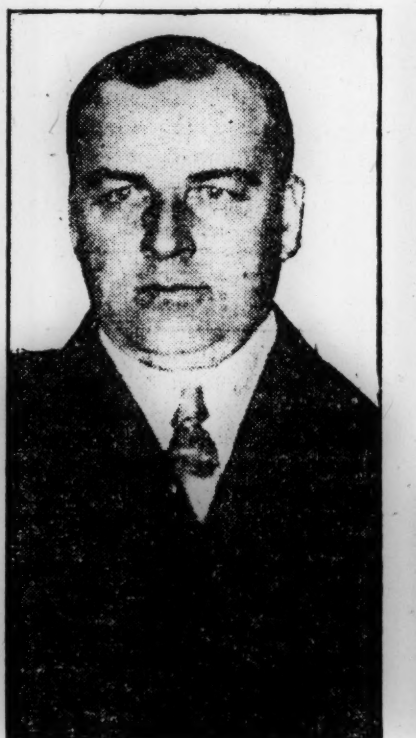
NEW YORK STREET CLEANING EXHIBIT

NEW YORK—The department of street cleaning will have a display at the Budget exhibit to open at 320 Broadway on Oct. 2. Photographs will show features of the work of the department.

There will be a display from the department of final disposition, models of new covered dumping wagons, horse stalls, a model automobile street sweeper, and charts showing increases in street mileage.

Commissioner Edwards is anxious to get 100 additional sweepers to clean the streets of the east side at night, and this fact is to be set forth in connection with the exhibit. At present the department does no street cleaning after 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

HEADMASTERS IN THREE BOSTON SCHOOLS



JAMES E. DOWNEY
Master at the High School of Commerce



HENRY PENNYPACKER
In charge at the Boston Latin school



E. G. HAPGOOD
Principal of the Girls' Latin school

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WAKEFIELD

W. Raymond Emerson, president of the Board Hill Golf Club, has appointed these committees for the fall season: Greens, Fred S. Hartshorne, Andrew D. Fuller, Richard G. Hartshorne; tennis, Charles H. Learoyd, William J. Stout, Leslie Clough; tournament, Fred I. Stone, Luther M. Howe, Dr. T. Fulton Parks; membership, William E. Eaton, Henry S. Bouve, L. Wallace Sweetser; house, Selden W. Tyler, Mrs. Hubbard B. Mansfield, Mrs. Hervey J. Skinner; social, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Locke, Mrs. W. Raymond Emerson, Mrs. Winfield, S. Ripley, Jr., Mrs. Richard G. Hartshorne, Mrs. Frederic S. Hartshorne, Mrs. Harry Hill, Mrs. Albert W. Flint, Miss Mary Blake.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The athletic association of the East Bridgewater high school has decided not to have any school teams for athletics this fall. There will be a baseball team next spring, however, and James Nash has been chosen captain and Edward Murphy, manager.

The street railway company has petitioned the selectmen for permission to conduct a trolley express business in this town. There will be a hearing in the town offices the evening of Sept. 20.

LEXINGTON

The ninth grade at the high school building was slightly congested at the opening of school Tuesday, but Frank H. Damon, superintendent, says this condition can be relieved by adding more seats and desks.

The Hancock Men's Club will not open its season until Oct. 12 when it will have a supper, followed by speaking.

The Lexington grange, Patrons of Husbandry, will open its fall season this evening.

EVERETT

As a committee to have charge of the men's forward movement, the First Congregational church has named William B. Marshall, Charles W. Greenwood, James H. Mason, Frank E. Vaughan and W. S. Gore.

Alderman Charles A. Furness and Councilman Edwin A. Hilton have announced their candidacies for the board of aldermen.

MALDEN

The school committee will recommend to the civil service commission that Mrs. Martha O'Sullivan, a Boston settlement worker, be permitted to take a non-competitive examination for triant officer for the public schools. There are 65 applicants for the position.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

The first meeting of the season of Deborah Sampson chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will be held Sept. 25 in Bridgewater.

A number from this town are attending the annual reunion of the Packard Family Association today at Brockton.

ARLINGTON

The school committee, after considering raising the age limit for pupils entering the first grade, has decided to continue admitting pupils at the age of five, but will have no afternoon sessions for these pupils.

BRIDGEWATER

The directors of the Women's Sewing Circle of the Congregational church met this afternoon with the president, Mrs. Frank N. Churchill.

Valentine Dunn of class A at the normal school will be editor-in-chief of the "Normal Notebook" this year.

BROOKLINE

The reading-room of the Friendly Society will open next Monday.

Candidates for the football team of the high school have been called out. Dr. William DeWitt Hyde, president of Bowdoin College, will preach next Sunday at the Harvard church.

RANDOLPH

The selectmen have issued a warrant for a town meeting Sept. 25.

Frank McMahon has been elected an instructor in a state school at Wapeton, N. D.

STONEHAM

The Board of Trade has appointed this committee to secure the size, location and price of lots of land in the town suitable for residential or manufacturing purposes: W. W. Fiske, Ralph R. Patch, John B. McEachern, Linwood L. Gove, Ira B. Forbes and L. D. Hawkins. After getting a list of sites, it is the intention of the board, through this committee, to boom Stoneham as a manufacturing and residential town. To further interest the townspeople in the work, a public meeting and dinner is to be held next Monday night, at which Samuel W. Elder of Winchester will speak.

MELROSE

The special committee on high school of the board of aldermen will reopen its sessions with inquiries into the construction of the two wings of the building upon the return to Melrose of Arthur S. Whalen, chairman of the committee, probably the latter part of this week or early next week.

The public works department is to erect a fountain and set out shrubbery in the triangle at the end of the completed boulevard at Bellevue avenue.

ROCKLAND

A large delegation from Hatherly lodge, I. O. O. F., is today attending the quarterly session of the Plymouth district lodges at Hingham.

The Women's Club has entered on the work of improving public squares in town. The triangular plot at the intersection of North Union and Liberty streets has been plowed and young trees set out. In the spring the plot will be graded and sown to grass and shrubbery set out.

WINTHROP

The Ladies Social Union of the Methodist church is holding its first meeting of the season this afternoon. Thursday afternoon there will be a meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society and in the evening the first meeting for the fall of the World Wide Neighbors Society.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Baptist church is holding an all-day meeting today.

WALTHAM

Warren M. Ryan, superintendent of the city moth extermination department, is to send a request to the board of aldermen at its next meeting asking for an additional appropriation for the winter.

A committee of residents of the Waltham Highlands and West End sections of the city is to wait upon officials of the Boston & Maine railroad with the request that a new station be erected at Waltham Highlands.

EAST LEXINGTON

A town meeting will be held at the Lexington town hall Friday evening.

The registration at the Adams grammar school and Emerson hall is nearly 200. Miss Baker of Billerica is teaching at Emerson hall, which has been opened to accommodate the overflow from the Adams school.

ABINGTON

Miss Edith Hathaway has been appointed a teacher at Acushnet.

The Firemen's Relief Association is to hold a series of parties during the coming season.

QUINCY

The Dorcas Society of the Universalist church is being entertained by Mrs. G. F. Spooner this afternoon.

The Swedish Baptist church has extended a call to the Rev. F. H. Hillin of Council Bluffs, Ia.

CHELSEA

Mrs. Grace F. Odiorne, assistant corresponding secretary of the Chelsea Woman's Club, has sent out a notice to each member that all club dues must be paid to the treasurer, Mrs. Emma L. Jaynes, before Sept. 25.

MIDDLEBORO

The final band concert of the season will be given Friday evening by the Middleboro band under the direction of William Weeman.

CONCRETE LAYING IN GATUN LOCKS WILL NOW BE DECREASING

GATUN, C. Z. — Only 451,210 cubic yards of concrete remain to be placed in the Gatun locks and the amount of concrete placed each month will decrease steadily from this time forth, because the floor in all three locks is completed, and the second plant, which was largely engaged on the floor work, cannot be used to full capacity much longer.

The walls in the upper and middle locks are practically completed, and the placing of concrete in large quantities is now confined to the lower locks, the walls of which are rapidly nearing completion.

Concrete laying at Gatun locks was begun on Aug. 24, 1909, and on Aug. 24, 1911, there had been placed 1,548,700 cubic yards.

An average of 2183 cubic yards was laid per working day during the period Aug. 24, 1909, to Aug. 24, 1910, and an average of 2011 cubic yards per working day during the period Aug. 24, 1910, to Aug. 24, 1911.

The work has been done by two plants, one consisting of eight two-yard cube mixers, whose product is placed by four duplex conveyors stretching across the lock site, and the other of two two-yard cube mixers whose produce is conveyed to place by construction railway.

The cableway plant was not in full operation until January, 1910, although it began work on Aug. 24, and the second plant began mixing concrete on Dec. 27, 1909.

NEW ENGLAND POSTAL BANKS

WASHINGTON—Postal savings banks were ordered today established in 100 third-class offices to begin business on Oct. 13. Among them are the following in New England:

Massachusetts—North Grafton, Edgartown, West Warren.
Maine—Machias, South Brewer, Estab Falls.
New Hampshire—Hillsboro, West Lebanon, Enfield.
Connecticut—New Hartford, Fairfield, Easthampton.

PROBATE FORBES WILL AT DEDHAM

DEDHAM, Mass.—The will of Miss Cornelia F. Forbes of Westwood, disposing of an estate of \$500,000 personal and \$40,150 realty, was allowed today in Norfolk probate court by Judge Flint. Thomas M. Perkins, Nathaniel H. Stone and Edward Cunningham, the executors, filed bonds of \$1,000,000 each.

Judge Flint also allowed the will of Mrs. Lucretia A. Gill of Quincy. Among several small bequests was \$200 to the Rebekah lodge of Quincy.

REAL SCOUT IN CHARGE OF BOYS

OKLAHOMA CITY—Theodore W. Goldin, who is one of the organizers of the Oklahoma City Boy Scouts of America and who at present has active charge of the boys here, was a real scout in the days of the Indian wars. He was a friend of General Custer's and was one of the last men with the great fighter in his last battle.

PLANTS WALNUTS IN OREGON

CANBY, Ore.—Several hundreds of acres of walnuts have been planted in this district and it is almost sure that in the near future many hundreds more will be planted. The Davis ranch, one mile east of town, was sold recently to Dr. H. W. Freeze, who intends to plant about 70 acres to walnuts and peaches.

TOPEKANS BUILD AEROPLANES

TOPEKA, Kan.—Three Topeka men have built a biplane in which they have made eight flights on a farm eight miles southwest of Topeka. The three men are A. K. Longren, E. J. Longren and William Janicke. They christened the aircraft, the biggest ever seen here, the Topeka I.

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MAURETANIA Sept. 13, 9 A.M.
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SECRETARIAL COURSE CIVIL SERVICE COURSE
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77th year. Ideal location in the country with advantages of the city. 12 buildings. 100 acres in farm land, pine groves and campus. Large athletic fields. Modern equipment. Large gymnasium. All sports. Certificates to college. Advanced courses for high school graduates and others. Art and music. Domestic science. Harmonious relationship between teacher and pupil. Endowment permits moderate terms. For catalog and views address REV. SAMUEL V. COLE, A. M., D. D., President.

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Elocution, English and Physical Training. Private and class instruction included in the regular courses. Experienced teachers who develop your individual talent. For catalog address MISS MARIE WARE LAUGHTON, PRINCIPAL, Pierce Building, Copley Square, Boston.

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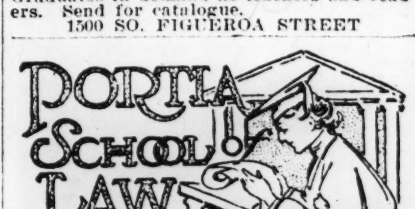
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Domestic Science, new gym with swimming pool, 2 new buildings this summer.
Healthful and wholesome home life.
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Cambridge Central College
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PERSUADE TOWN OFFICER TO STAY

SAUGUS, Mass.—John H. Parker, who last week resigned as member of the board of selectmen, today withdrew his resignation at the request of the other members of the board and a committee of townspeople. Mr. Parker has served as chairman of the board of selectmen for two years. The selectmen at today's special meeting set Sept. 26 as the date for the town caucus.

GRASMERE SPORTS UNIQUE

Little Village in Lake District Once Beloved of Wordsworth Attracts Many Each Year

(Special to the Monitor)
GRASMERE—The little village of Grasmere and its lake, lying at the junction of two valleys and surrounded by steeply rising hills, should be sufficiently well known to the English-speaking world through the writings of Wordsworth; this, however, is not its only claim to distinction, for once a year the Grasmere sports draw crowds, not alone from the English lake district, in the center of which the village of Grasmere lies, but from all parts of the country.
This is hardly to be wondered at, for while the place itself is as delightful a spot as one could hope to find, the Grasmere sports present certain unique features which are missing in other athletic meetings. The wrestling contests of the district are famous, and the exhibition given recently was productive of a fine entry and some excellent sport. The events, however, which probably

RIVAL OIL FIRMS TO BUILD TANKS

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Company has been awarded the contract for filling in the water front site of the Standard Oil Company's new supply station at Richmond Beach, and the same concern will get the contract for similar work adjoining the Standard's property, for the Asiatic Oil Company, the foreign corporation that is to fight the Rockefeller interests on the Pacific coast.
The two contracts will aggregate some 200,000 cubic yards of earth and something more than two months will be required to complete the work.
The Standard has a contract for the first 100,000 barrels of Alaska oil from Katalla. It has 47 acres of Richmond Beach upland and waterfront.
The Asiatic Oil Company—the Rothschilds' interests—has 13 acres. The foreign corporation plans to develop at Richmond Beach almost as large a station as the Standard is to build.

ILLINOIS MEETING FOR MR. TAFT

CHICAGO—The Illinois Republican committee will entertain President Taft on Sept. 22 in Peoria, Ill. G. DeForest Kinney, member of the committee, who lives in Peoria, will be in charge.
By entertaining Mr. Taft the regular Republican forces will cast their lot with the President in the coming primary and election. The meeting is designed officially to start Mr. Taft's boom in Illinois and incidentally to head off Senator La Follette.
A feature of the entertainment will be a conference at which the state leaders will go into the Illinois situation at length with the President.
DETAILED FOR MANEUVERS
Upon invitation of the navy department Lieut. William H. McEwen, equipment officer of the naval brigade, M. V. M., has been assigned to observe the battle target practice of the Atlantic fleet off the Virginia capes.

THE PRINCIPIA

PRINCIPIA PARK . . . ST. LOUIS, MO.

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A unique school for the education of girls by national, efficient, trained, congenial groups and small classes. In the National Park Seminary, Art, Music, Domestic Science, Arts and Crafts, Handicraft, Languages, Work, Outdoor Life. Pure air, pure water, perfect sanitation. For illustrated book, address Box 170, Forest Glen, Md.

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WEST VIRGINIA HILLY BUT FERTILE

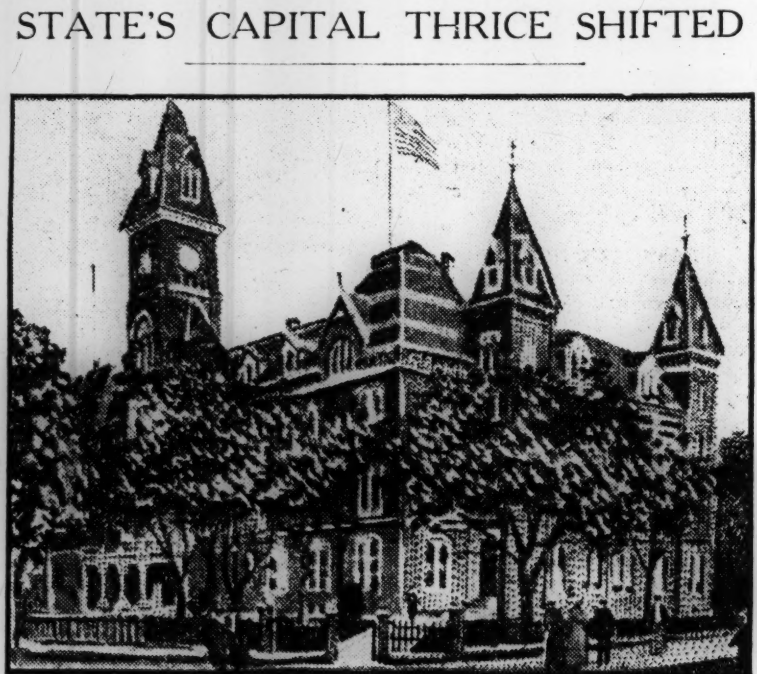
Cereals of All Kinds Grow on Her Rich Lands, and Beneath Her Forest-Clothed Hills Are Vast Beds of Coal

The Monitor's state sketches are printed on Wednesdays, and aim to give an historical summary with facts about the resources, progress and prospects of each commonwealth. This "Story of the States" began with a general article on Jan. 11. Each week since a sketch of a state has been given. They are taken up in the order of their admission to the Union.

WEST VIRGINIA became a state on June 20, 1863. Long before the civil war, which brought affairs to a crisis, the Alleghany mountains had divided the state of Virginia politically and commercially and in the sentiment relating to her system of taxation, revenue and public expenditure into a Virginia and a "Western" Virginia. The western part of Virginia was sparsely peopled, its great forests were undeveloped, its vast mineral resources only partly realized and its slave interests comparatively small. The eastern section contained the larger population, owned the great bulk of slave property and exercised controlling power over state affairs. The Alleghany, dividing the two sections, in the absence of transverse railroad facilities, naturally sent the citizens of one side with the flow of their navigable waters to western and southern markets, while those of the other, moved by similar natural causes, turned to the seaboard for their commercial and business intercourse.

State Called "Kanawha"
Early in January, 1861, the Legislature of Virginia, in extra session, passed a bill calling a convention of the people to meet in the following month. On the seventeenth of April, after the bombardment of Ft. Sumter, the convention passed an ordinance of secession, and on the twenty-fourth a schedule submitting it to the people. The ordinance of secession was adopted by the people of Virginia, but the majority against it in the northwestern part of the state was very large. A convention of the unionist counties, which met at Wheeling in June, adopted an ordinance for the reorganization of the state government, and in August adopted an ordinance providing for the formation of a new state, to be named "Kanawha," comprising 39 specified counties, and to include other counties also named, provided their vote should indicate such desire. Under this provision, a number of counties were afterward added to the original 39.

Slave Clause Inserted
At the time of the vote on the proposition to form a new state many citizens were in the field as soldiers in the civil war, and this caused a small vote to be polled. A large majority, however, was for the new state, and members were elected to a constitutional convention. This convention met at Wheeling in November, formed a constitution for the proposed new state, and designated it the state of West Virginia. This constitution was submitted to the people, and adopted by an overwhelming majority in April, 1862. In May the Legislature of Virginia passed a bill to authorize the formation of the new state out of the territory of the old state of Virginia. And in the same month this act of the Legis-



Seat of government located at Charleston after having been twice at Wheeling, the place originally chosen

lature, accompanied by its memorial and a certified copy of the constitution, was presented to Congress. After considerable discussion in Congress, the proposed constitution was carried with but one modification, affecting the freedom of the children of slaves thereafter to be born within the limits of the new state. A new constitution was adopted in 1872. The territory now embraced in West Virginia was first visited by a white man, John Lederer, in 1669-70, when he was in the service of Governor Berkeley as an explorer. The same year Robert Chevalier La Salle saw the western part of the state when descending the Ohio river. The Knights of the Golden Horse-shoe accompanied Governor Spotswood of Virginia over the Blue ridge in 1716. The first white man to make his home within the present limits of the state was Morgan Morgan, who built his cabin in what is now Berkeley county in 1727. The soil of West Virginia was in early days the scene of many conflicts with the Indians. When the revolutionary war opened the pioneers of this region were the first troops from the south side of the Potomac that joined Washington at

All Cereals Produced

West Virginia has an area of 24,780 square miles. The entire state is mountainous or hilly, being comprised within the region known as the Cumberland or Alleghany plateau. Although the general slope is toward the northwest, the Potomac, which flows southeasterly to the Atlantic ocean has cut its way far back into the plateau and drains by means of numerous long branches the northeastern quarter of the state. The remainder of the state is drained to the Ohio through several large branches which flow in a general northwesterly direction. The soil is very fertile and the lands are productive to the mountain tops. Wheat, corn and all the cereals yield abundantly. Almost all the fruits known to the temperate zone are grown and fruit culture is developing rapidly. The state lies central in the Blue Grass region, which stretches from

Capital Thrice Changed

The executive power is vested in a Governor elected for a term of four years and ineligible under the constitution for reelection. Wheeling has twice been the capital of West Virginia and twice has lost the honor to Charleston. Wheeling was the seat of government when the state was formed in 1863; in 1870 this dignity was conferred upon Charleston; in 1875 it was restored to Wheeling, but lost again in 1885 to Charleston. Wheeling now has a population of 41,641, an increase of 7.1 per cent in 10 years. The first settlement (Ft. Fincastle) on the site of Wheeling was made in 1769. In 1776 its name was changed to Ft. Henry; it was twice besieged by the British and Indians. The city of Charleston is located on the Kanawha river at the confluence of the Elk river. Steamboats navigate the Kanawha up to this point. The capital has a population of about 15,000, with varied industries. Parkersburg is a pretty and grow-

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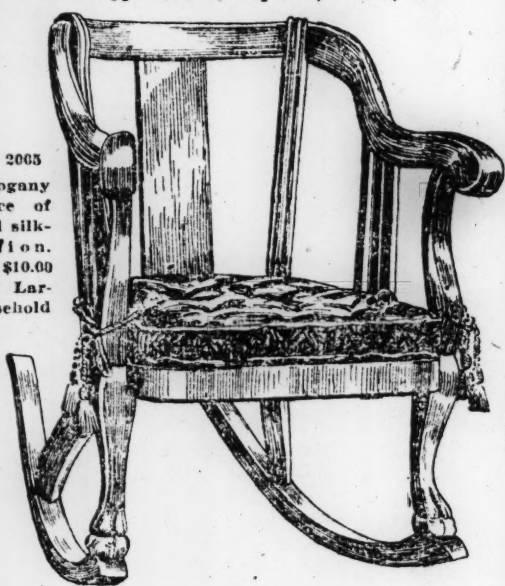
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LACES CLEANED ON BOTTLES

Method of a careful Frenchwoman described

THIS method of pressing real laces is practised by a Frenchwoman, who always does up her valuable collection of old laces, says the New York Times. The rolled lace is wound round a good-sized bottle which is then covered with white muslin, carefully tacked on. Put the bottle in a kettle filled with cold water, in which a good sized piece of white soap is dissolved, and boil for an hour. Pour off the soiled water and add fresh until the water is clear.

Remove the bottle and rinse repeatedly through cold water. Take off the muslin and let the lace dry on the bottle. If the stiffness is out the lace is dipped in a little skim milk. It is then put in a damp cloth until ready to pin out.

The pinning-out process is most important. A wooden drum 12 inches high and 24 inches in diameter is covered with cotton wadding and white muslin on the

circumference of the wood, and the cylinder has blue paper put over it, as less trying to the eyes than white.

Take out just enough lace from the cloth to pin it before drying entirely. Pin the heading of lace first in a straight edge, setting the pins closely and at equal distances. Then pin out each picot separately, taking care to keep them in shape and to retwist if they have become untwisted.

If the picots cannot all be pinned before the lace dries, dampen them with a wet cloth, as sticking pins into dry parts may tear valuable lace. Use very fine pins for the tiny picots and coarser ones for heavier lace. Only a non-rustable pin must be used.

The lace must stay pinned on the cylinder until dry, when it is removed and slipped into blue paper bags to keep clean

MODES IN BRIEF

Colors that predominate at fashionable gatherings abroad are royal blue, coronation red, and empire green.

Some of the brighter satin sailor collars so much liked are veiled with mouse-line the color of the dress or wrap.

Hat crowns may be high or low; the majority of hats showing high crowns are narrow of brim, a feature which emphasizes the height.

Parisienne are wearing a great deal of silk fringe, even on their petticoats. This denotes a tendency toward fanciful modes.

Illuminated or rhinestone buckles will be fashionable for evening slippers, while plain metal effects will be best for general wear, says the Denver Times.

Thick rouleaux of satin finish the waists of one-piece dresses and are twisted and arranged as ornaments at the top of the back panel, usually fastened at the side.

FANS ON HATS

They are really not fans—they are made of cloth, but are quite effective. Tulle, gauze, chiffon cloth which is stiffened, satin and ribbon are laid into accordion plaits, heavily ironed, then opened out, says the New York Times.

You have done the trick ever since you were a child with any piece of ribbon or paper that might have been in your lap, and now this same trick is used to achieve a hat trimming. The wide-open fan is placed at the side or the front of an untrimmed straw hat. Colors are used or black, and if tulle or net is preferred to ribbon it is best to run a milliner's wire at the back and down the sides.

AUTO GREASE

For garments that can be laundered, wet all spots of auto grease with kerosene oil or turpentine, roll garment tightly and let stand several hours before laundering. On woollen clothing clean spots with gasoline, rub with gasoline, then with toilet soap, and finish with clean gasoline.—Suburban Life.

until the entire portion to be washed is finished.

Do not attempt this pinning out when in a hurry, as the work must be done carefully and should be finished at one sitting.

When the lace is fragile and very soiled, before washing on a bottle soak for several hours in pure olive oil.

FASHIONS AND

ELABORATE AUTUMN STYLES

Materials and trimmings are gorgeous

THE universal use of coarse embroidery the past season has been one of the characteristics by which the fashions of that and the present period will be remembered. No less elaborate are the styles for autumn, which are being unboxed from day to day and which tell the story of what the fashionable woman is to wear the coming winter, says the New York correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald. Everything is gorgeous both in materials and trimmings, and it would seem that the designers had tried to outdo one another to offer the most luxurious gowns, wraps and hats.

Velvet, satin and chiffon combinations are certain of being as much used this season as last spring. Nearly all the elegant reception and dinner gowns are composed of satin or velvet with an over-dress of one kind or another of chiffon, or with chiffon heavily touched with velvet. Many of the handsome gowns brought out for early autumn are in shades of old gold, buff and snuff color.

Materials are hourly becoming more and more beautiful and that fact alone preserves straightness of line. No one cares to have superb brocades and valuable laces slashed into. The square bodice line is most popular for the evening corage. The top and sleeves usually consist of either two shades of chiffon bordered with a garnish of bold lace such as macramé, point de venise and the like. More often than not, the lace is veiled with a layer of chiffon, but a rigid simplicity is preserved for the top of the bodice on the smartest gowns. Up

to the present time the most sumptuous gowns are of satin or changeable silk veiled with chiffon. The satin is of the most supple quality possible, for everything must be clinging. Gaze Ninon and Gaze Imprime are equally favored for elaborate frocks. A lovely gown of flowered satin was designed from a portrait of the Louis XVI period with a Marie Antoinette guimpe enclosed by a gorgeously embroidered guilet or waistcoat effect of ancient fabric.

There will, of course, be subtle changes in the winter styles. So many varied frills and furbelows cannot appear in early fashions and become popular without some decided change. But always the later fashions show reflections of the initial modes as they are offered at the beginning of each season. At the present time fringe is one of the pronounced successes, yet it may only be the vogue for a few weeks; on the other hand, fringe may only be entering a successful season. We see it on all sorts of materials from the richest of fine satins to the plainest of linen crash. All are attractive, and anything touched with fringe is a la mode.

If one is to judge by the imported materials that have arrived up to the present time, the double-faced stuffs are to be much in evidence, both in silks and woolsens. Such effects are found in all weights, ranging from soft, heavy reversible cloths for motor or polo coats to the delicate evening fabrics that are being made up in advance fall models.

PICTURES ON HANDKERCHIEFS

Novelties in colors and embroideries

AMONG the latest novelties in handkerchiefs are those with a Japanese scene sketched in one corner with a very fine silk thread. The picture is about two inches long and one inch wide, with Japanese pagodas, blossoms and branches of trees outlined in pale pink, blue, red, or yellow. The sketch is not on the handkerchief, but is on a separate piece of the material and applied.

Handkerchiefs of Madeira embroidery are popular. They are embroidered in colors as well as white. Some have tiny scallops edged in blue, pink, lavender or green; others have a sprig of flowers embroidered in one corner as well as the scalloped edge.

Colors, either in polka dots or as narrow borders, are used on most of the new handkerchiefs. Some have colored centers with white polka dots and others have colored dots on the white centers with a very narrow border in color. It is the fashion to carry with

a linen suit a handkerchief with a touch of color matching the suit.

While we still see laces, embroideries, and the like, yet the very neatest patterns are of the sheerest material imaginable, delicately turned on the edges and plain hemstitched or trimmed with very narrow lace. Monogram handkerchiefs with nun eyelet initials, delicately worked, are very attractive.

Fine sheer handkerchiefs are easily made at home and cost much less than when bought at the store. Instead of hemming the edges they should be rolled French fashion. Dampen the thumb and first finger of the left hand and roll as finely as possible, as you continue to sew. The lace edging or insertion that you trim with should be sewed on with the same stitch that sews the roll. In other words, the roll and edging are sewed at the same time. It makes a prettier, more delicate finish than a hem, as it is almost invisible. Such handkerchiefs may be trimmed as simply or as elaborately as you wish.—Washington Herald.

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BLOUSE TO WEAR UNDER A COAT

Cut in one with sleeves and prettily tucked

THE lingerie blouse to be worn under a coat or with an odd skirt is such a satisfactory garment that every woman will be glad to know it is to be extensively used throughout the season. This one is quite new and it is worn with a skirt of the latest cut. The blouse is cut in one with the sleeves, but is tucked in an exceptionally becoming manner and is finished with straight back edges. The skirt includes panels that give a tunic effect while in fact it is all in one. The upper portion is five gored and the circular flounce is joined to it beneath the hem. The flounce forms an inverted plait at the front and at the back, consequently, while the narrow straight lines are preserved there is ample freedom for walking.

This skirt is made from one of the new mixtures in shades of tan and brown, and the blouse is trimmed with banding and with the side frill that is the smartest of all things. The skirt makes an excellent model for the coat suit as well as for general wear.

The blouse is adapted to all materials that can be made in lingerie style, thin silks, chiffon and the like, as well as to muslins. Combinations of materials are fashionable and the skirt could be made with upper portion and panels of one material and the flounce of another to be exceedingly smart, and if liked the blouse could be made of messaline, crepe de chine, or chiffon in color to match.

For the medium size the blouse will require 2 1/4 yards of material 27, 1 3/4 yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with 4 1/2 yards of banding and one-half yard of plaiting for the frill; for the skirt will be needed 5 yards of material 27, 4 1/2 yards 36, or four yards 44 inches wide, with 2 1/4 yards 27, or 1 1/4 yards 36 or 44 inches wide for the panels.

A pattern of the blouse (7107), sizes 34 to 42 bust, or of the skirt (7116), sizes



22 to 30 waist, can be had at any Manton agency or will be sent by Address 132 East Twenty-third St. New York, or Masonic Temple, Chi.

FUR MUFFS WITHOUT WADDIN

Lightness and suppleness features of new fur sets

THE new muffs are delightfully light in weight. One scarcely knows one has more than a silk handkerchief in one's hands, and when not in use they may be tucked beneath the arm out of the way, or even carried over the arm like a wrap. Of course this beautiful lightness and suppleness means the use of the very finest pelts, and linings of the most expensive satins and chiffons. No wadding whatever is put inside and this is really not necessary, for a single layer of fur with a lining of chiffon is enough to keep the hands warm on a brief journey through the streets, writes a New York fashion correspondent.

Combinations of fur with handsome textures are shown for use with dressy afternoon and evening costumes. Many of the new muffs from Paris furriers are trimmed with silk crochet ornaments and fringes; metallic laces, puffings of silk and chiffon, and motifs of the rich and effective macramé lace are also used. The handsomest fur muffs are made of the longer-haired pelts, like fox, skunk and fisher, and are elaborately trimmed with heads, brushes and paws. White

fox is extremely expensive in genuine pelt, but there is no more beautiful or becoming. Fish one of the fashionable furs of this season and bids fair to rival skunk. It has held its own for two years. It always a satisfactory choice, and fur wears well if a good quality is selected. The cheaper fox is, of course, only red fox of the fields dyed and the less expert dyeing process cheaper the fur "set." Gray fox is particularly beautiful fur and is quickly becoming to women of skin.

The short haired furs are again high favor—particularly Persian which has been given a rest for seasons by Madame Mode. Persian combined with sealskin is shown, some of the handsomest neckpieces, muff sets and many superb coats of skin lamb have skunk or sealskin mingling.

For ceremonious wear there are reticules with stoles or scarves match, the latter so soft and so that they may be wound about the and shoulders like so much silk.

EFFECTIVE LUNCHEON SETS

Can be made at low cost by lace-worker

THE omission of a tablecloth for breakfast and luncheon is so general that no housekeeper can have too many plate doilies. This is a tip to the girl who is wondering what she can give a friend.

It is possible with little effort to make a complete luncheon set, centerpiece, plate doilies, and tumbler doilies to match. The first should be 28 or 30 inches in diameter, the plate doilies 9 inches, and the tumbler size 5 1/2 inches.

Use good round thread linen of fine, firm grade, as some women do not care for the coarse crash effects for table use. If possible, get hand-bleached quality. It costs more but wears much better.

Both colored and white embroidery are in good style, but if elaborate work is to be done the all-white set is more satisfactory, as it stays in style longer and washes better.

A novel effect in arranging rows of scallops is to form shallow pyramids, pointing to the center. This needs careful measurement and some computation before any stamping is done.

Arrange the design for the three sizes on paper, and trace or take an impression on that. It takes less time and is more accurate than to draw the design free hand.

A crocheted luncheon set is always in favor, and lovely simple patterns can be found.

If you want this kind of a set to be appreciated, work very firmly, as the loose mats will not launder in the stiff forms now in vogue for such mats.

The girl who does lace work can make exquisite lunch sets at small cost, says the New York Times. A flat set, with a nine-inch square for the plate doilies, a six-inch square for the tumblers, and a 25-inch square for the centerpiece, makes a handsome gift, if finely done.

It is more novel to use, just the squares or ovals for the mats that combine with linen or other lace doilies. These can use them over a color variety. Edges are sometimes finished in a buttonholed Vandyke, or if the chine net is used, the strands are tied in along the bar and buttonholed on make a straight edge a quarter of an inch deep.

It is often possible to pick up on lace motifs that can be applied to at bargain prices. The Irish croch-dollies sold by Armenians by then can be turned into handsome set combining with a little hand embroidery in satin stitch and cut work.

Another good-looking set for one does not embroider is made by com small lace squares with cluny or filserion. These can be finished with narrow picot edge or with an all linen hem.

SOFT NEW VEIL

The new veils are limp and soft, rag, says an exchange. There is a particle of dressing in them, and soiled they may be washed in soap water and pinned out on a pillow. These veils are becoming to almost women; the mesh is fine and enough to be quite transparent, yet hind the face is softened.

FOR THE HAIR

It is not longer necessary now custom to have one's combs and rettes match the color of the hair, an exchange. Among the novelties those made from coral celluloid with white. This is not astonishing the least since this popular shade its way into nearly everything.

THE HOUSEHOLD

EMBROIDERY FOR STOCKINGS

Design not difficult to work

EMBROIDERED stockings make a dainty gift, and are not difficult to work. This design is effective on either single-thread or silk. The work is done in the solid satin stitch, with the exception of the stems, which are done in the outline stitch. Colored filo-floss should be used for the embroidery.

Directions for transferring—In taking this pattern, lay a piece of impression paper upon the material, place the newspaper pattern over this, and with a hard, sharp pencil draw firmly over each line. The material is sheer it may be laid over the pattern and drawn off with pencil, as the design will show through.

PAY AS YOU GO

Young people just starting out in life cannot afford to "run accounts" at the store, says the Commoner. It is a policy that will surely cause trouble in a short time. It would be far better to live closely and pay as they go; and many people resolve to do this; but the merchants are so anxious for their trade that they insist on the credit plan, and the foolish and inexperienced young people do not look ahead, until they get into trouble. Pay as you go and you will not go so often.

GRAPES SPICED AND CANDIED

Marion Harland tells also how to make grape jelly

MINGLED with pears and peaches in a deep glass dish, grapes make the most graceful of desserts, says Marion Harland in the Chicago Record-Herald, and she gives these grape recipes.

Grape jelly—Put the grapes into a large double boiler and add no water. If you have no boiler large enough, pack them into a stone jar and set in a pot of warm water, bringing it slowly to the boil. Cover closely and cook until the fruit is broken to pieces. Drain without squeezing, but get out every drop of juice by shaking the bag and stirring up the contents once or twice with a spoon.

Measure the juice and allow a pound of sugar to each pint of the liquid. Put the sugar into flat pans and set in the oven to heat gradually, stirring now and then to prevent scorching. Put the juice into a porcelain-lined or enamel kettle and bring quickly to the boil. Cook for five minutes. Boil for 20 minutes after it begins to bubble; stir and boil one minute to throw up the foam. Take this off and pour the jelly into glasses set in a shallow pan of hot water, rolling each in this to wet the inside before the jelly goes in.

When the jelly is cold pour melted paraffin upon it and fit metal tops upon the glasses.

Spiced grapes—Seed the grapes and squeeze out the pulp. If you have a vegetable press you may simplify the process by cutting each grape across and when all are cut, pressing the mass, seeds and all, in the press. The seeds will not pass through the fine holes.

Weigh the seedless pulp and allow half as much sugar as you have pulp. That

is for six pounds (or pints) of the one allow three pounds of sugar. Mix with the above quantity of the sugared pulp a teaspoonful of vinegar, three tablespoonfuls of ground cinnamon and one tablespoonful of ground cloves, tied up in tiny bags of thin cheesecloth. Return to the fire and boil down to the thickness of mush. It should be so thick that it will not run on a plate when you test a spoonful of it. Take out the spicebags and turn the mixture into jelly glasses, or, better still, small fruit jars with screw tops. Seal while hot. It will be good to eat in a week and keep well.

Candied grapes—Put a pound of sugar and a cupful of water over the fire. Heat gradually until the sugar is fully melted. Then boil steadily, skimming often but not stirring, lest the syrup should granulate. At the end of half an hour drop a little into cold water. If it becomes brittle and clear it is done.

Set in a pan of boiling water and add a tablespoonful of lemon juice. Have ready selected large, sound, ripe grapes—sweetwater and black Hamburgs are best—washed and dried on a soft cloth. They must be perfectly dry. Run the end of a clean pointed wire into each to coat it well and dexterously loosen it from the wire to lay it upon waxed paper to dry.

A slender new hatpin is good for this purpose. It should pierce the grape just far enough to get a fair hold. If it passes through it the juice, exuding, will soften the hardening syrup.

Heaped upon green vine leaves in a pretty dish, these candied grapes give a dainty touch to a dinner or evening party dessert.

SUGAR LIKELY TO GO HIGHER

Advance due to a world-wide shortage

HOUSEKEEPERS are surprised and disappointed to find that the price of refined sugar they buy at their favorite grocery store is about 1 cent a pound higher than it was a few weeks ago. They do not understand why it should be so much higher, and, not understanding it, they try to find a reason without inquiring of their grocer. The result is that they conclude that they are paying more for their sugar because some trust or combination is cutting the price up. That conclusion, however, is entirely wrong, says the New York Evening Post. The advance in the price of sugar is due to a legitimate cause, and that is the heavy shortage in the crop of raw sugar all over the world, in the countries of Europe where sugar beets are produced, and in Cuba and other isles where cane sugar is raised.

While refiners have advanced their prices of refined sugars, they have done so only as they have been compelled to by a corresponding advance for raw sugars from which they manufacture the refined product. Retail grocers say that they expect the price of refined will go up at least 7 cents a pound, and probably higher, while now it is selling at retail at about 6½ cents a pound. The price that refiners charge is about 6½ cents a pound, so that the wholesale grocer and the retailer are not making "big money" in the sales of refined, although most of them have not yet paid the highest price. Higher cost of refined sugar is not on the housekeeper just now, when he is canning and preserving of fruits is going on, but it will be seen that the grocer is not taking advantage of his customers.

The prices now paid for raw and refined sugar are the highest in a good many years. In the European markets, there is also a new high record basis, and it is believed that prices the world over will be higher. It is expected that the Euro-

pean crop of sugar beets will fall short 1,100,000 tons, and that the total crop of all Europe will be scarcely more than 7,000,000 tons. Last year the crop of cane sugar in Cuba was 1,800,000 tons, and it is expected to be a good deal less this season. Very unfavorable weather is given as the cause for the shortage of sugar crops.

PAPER MUCH USED

* Paper doilies and lace mats come so beautifully made now that it is difficult to distinguish between the real and the imitation. Novelty fans, fancy paper fans and parasols, paper garlands, and other paper ornaments are all of great assistance in decorating walls and columns; these can be folded into small space and remain uncrushed.—Commoner.

WALNUT WAFERS

A delicious wafer to serve with tea or chocolate is quickly and easily made. Take quarter of a pound of brown sugar and stir in half a pound of broken walnuts, two level tablespoonfuls of flour, quarter of a teaspoonful of baking powder and two well beaten eggs. Drop by the spoonful on buttered pans. Bake in a quick oven.—Newark News.

SILVER CLEANER

The water in which unpeeled potatoes have been boiled makes a homely but effective silver polish, says the Newark News. Put the silver in this water and let it boil for 10 or 15 minutes; then rinse the silver in clear hot water. You will be greatly surprised to find how clean even the most delicate engraving on the silver is.

HER HOPE IS A SUNSHINY ROOM

Woman worker, her ways and aspirations

INSIGHT not only into the habits of living but the desires and aspirations of working women reveals that housing for single men and women is even more important than for families, but that it has not yet been attacked in the general efforts for better housing, writes Miss Louise Marion Bosworth in her study on "The Living Wage of Women Workers," issued by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston. "True it is," she says, "that consideration of kind and quality of living advantages must be studied in relation to the income, and, therefore, the amount which can be paid for rent; but the present custom of remodeling the house built for a family to accommodate the single woman, whereby heated rooms and reception room opportunities are impossible, is responsible for much of the undesirable situation in lodging houses."

Continuing the report of her experiences in making her investigation she says: "From suites in attractive apartment houses to dingy tenements, and from sunny rooms in the suburbs to dark attics or beds behind screens in a working girls' dormitory, evening visits to girls at home take the visitor through a wide range in the conditions of living, which depends not alone on the wages earned, but quite as much on standards of living."

"Few working women, especially older women who have settled down to their work and expect to earn their living all their lives, drop into lodging houses without a struggle for something better. The longing for a home, however modest and circumscribed and sometimes over-expensive, is almost universal. Its recognition is essential to a sympathetic understanding of the wage-earning woman. Sometimes it is only a longing and a dream of the future; sometimes it is a reality, purchased at a price; and sometimes the story is one of every conceivable struggle, with failure and lodgings at the end."

"Sometimes a woman who is a clever manager is able to achieve a comfortable little home without too great an expenditure of energy or money." According to her report, "the plan of cooperative house-holding works very well financially. It is practically always cheaper, as well as very much more independent than living in lodgings. One great objection is that the burden of housekeeping is too hard for girls after a day's work and in need of recreation instead of more work. There is also the difficulty of finding groups who can live together in harmony. In general, the family group solution seems possible in the case of women earning fairly good salaries so that they are able to afford quarters sufficiently roomy to give each member some corner of her own and to allow a certain amount of leeway for light, fuel, cleaning, etc. More than one group finds its open fire and its piano, the rent of which divides up into comparatively small amounts for the individual, more attractive and more restful than evening theaters or Sunday trips into the country. It is sociability that the human being needs," says Miss Bosworth, "and the lack of it drives the isolated inhabitant of the lodging house to the beaches and theaters. But, in general, the woman who can live happily in this way is the woman earning enough to live comfortably anywhere; and usually, of course, the woman who is clever enough to earn good wages is clever enough to plan the details of cooperative living without drawing too heavily on the energies."

Roommates are a form of economy in rent. Hall bedrooms, unheated rooms, rooms without light, all come cheap and reduce the ratio of rent to income. A living wage can perhaps purchase nothing which is of greater value than the luxury—which should really be considered a necessity—of a room to one's self. Sharing one's room is the easiest and most common way of reducing rent expenses. By doing so a girl can afford a room that would otherwise be beyond her means in point of size, warmth, comfortable furnishing and general good surroundings, both in the house and the quarter of the city in which it is situated.

In the case of women workers whose nights for the most part are spent in their room, size is an important item of comfort. The majority live in small rooms. Evidently a value is set on having a room to one's self, and roommates are not in general chosen because of the companionship which they afford. It appears that the chief advantage which the girl on higher wages gains by her ability to pay higher rent is a room to herself, heat of some sort and sunshine. These advantages come to the majority only when the wage has reached at least \$9.

The marked difference between the rent paid by salesgirls and by factory girls and waitresses indicates that working conditions do have a tangible effect in elevating or lowering the standard of living. In stores, especially the large department stores, the girls come in contact with the beautiful. Everything is kept up to a high standard from the scrubbing of the floors to the care of the stock and personal appearance. Constant contact with light and color tend to create a distaste for dirty and stuffy lodgings. Factory girls, on the other hand, see the seamy side of things. The conditions that surround the workers in many factories, despite the sanitary laws, are often of a nature to be deplored.

If any effort of reform is to be made, Miss Bosworth says, it is apparent that the attitude of the girl should be considered and new plans should strive to meet her demands for cooperative living or living in family groups. On the other hand, much corrective work can be done through properly enforced legislation requiring cleanliness, light and ventilation in lodging houses; providing for parlors and protecting lodgers from carelessness. She insists that listing, licensing and inspection should be provided for.

ALUMINUM PAINT

The housewife may make much use of aluminum paint. Take the trays which have grown rusty and dingy through use and give them a coat of aluminum paint. The trays or lining of the refrigerator have, perhaps, grown so discolored that any amount of cleaning will not make the zinc bright. Just give the metal a coat of aluminum and then allow at least a day for airing; by that time the unpleasant odor of the paint will have disappeared and you will have a bright and clean refrigerator, says the Newark News. There are countless other ways in which this silver-like paint can be used by the resourceful woman.

FURNITURE HOLES

To fill up cracks or holes in the furniture make a thick glue size by boiling pure white glue with water to the consistency of milk or thin cream. Mix with fine sawdust from the same or similar wood to make a stiff paste. With this fill the holes, and cover deep cuts and rough surfaces. When dry, thoroughly scrape down with the edge of broken glass and polish.—Woman's National Weekly.



Write for Booklet

giving full description of the cleaner, or send for the machine itself and try it in your home for ten days. If it does not prove entirely satisfactory, return it at our expense. Your money will be promptly refunded. We guarantee the machine in every respect. The price is \$125, less \$5 for cash within ten days after your receipt of the cleaner; or \$25 down and the balance in ten monthly payments of \$10 each. Address:

EVERY intelligent housewife knows that vacuum suction is the only sanitary and thorough means of cleaning her house and keeping it clean. Her only question is: Which machine is the best. This depends very much upon the principle of suction employed, which any housewife can easily understand by reading the explanation which follows below:

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All suction cleaners can be reduced to two general types, based upon the principle of suction employed. They are either VACUUM PUMPS or they are FAN BLOWERS; that is, they either pump the air into a cylinder by vacuum suction; or they attract it by creating a draught.

The advantage of the VACUUM pull over the FAN draught is one of intense, concentrated suction. It gets all the dirt. The FAN does not produce a real vacuum. It merely paddles a volume of air through the intake by rotary motion.

But the VACUUM type of machine has hitherto been too complicated and too uneven in its suction. When a piston pump is employed to create a vacuum, the action is jerky; the air is sucked in spurts, and the cleaning is imperfect. There is also vibration and noise. The DIAPHRAGM arrangement is not simple enough nor durable enough. The valves get loose. The bellows wear out.

The "FEDERAL" cleaner combines the advantages of both types, without any of their disadvantages. It is a VACUUM PUMP; but the pump is rotary. It revolves. The suction therefore is not only intense; it is also evenly sustained—strong enough to lift all the dirt out of the deepest and densest floor coverings, without injury to the fabric itself. The smooth, silent operation of the "FEDERAL" and its compact, sturdy construction give it a long life. It will last many years. There is nothing to get out of order. All metal parts are aluminum, excepting the motor and a light steel jacket enclosing the machine.

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TRIED RECIPES

VEGETABLE MULLIGATAWNY
ONE quart of vegetables of all kinds cut into pieces. Cook until tender in three pints of boiling water. Pass through a sieve and return to sauce pan with one tablespoonful of rice flour, one tablespoonful of curry paste, the same of ground nuts, juice of half a lemon, a teaspoonful of salt, and half a teaspoonful of pepper. Cook for 20 minutes, strain, and serve with toasted wafers.—Washington Herald.

TURBOT
Blend a quarter of a pound of flour with a pint of milk and cook until a little thick. When cool add two well-beaten eggs and quarter of a pound of melted butter. Season with minced parsley. Let it get perfectly cold. Put a layer of any kind of fish in a buttered baking dish, then a layer of sauce, and continue till the dish is full. Put bread crumbs on top. Bake for half an hour.

SCALLOPED SALMON
Drain a can of salmon and remove all skin and bones. Fill an earthenware pudding dish with alternate layers of the fish and cracker crumbs, seasoned with butter, salt and pepper; finish with a layer of the crumbs. Pour on milk until you can see it, but do not let it cover the top layer of crumbs. Bake for half an hour.

FAIRY MUFFINS
To two beaten eggs add a cupful of milk and two tablespoonfuls of sugar; then add a tablespoonful of butter, not melted; one and a half cupfuls of flour, one and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder and half a teaspoonful of salt. Mix well and bake in gem pans.—Newark News.

SANDWICH FILLING
A delicious filling for sandwiches or crackers is made by mixing equal parts of cream cheese and snappy cheese with French dressing to a smooth paste, then stirring in it chopped red peppers or chopped olives. This paste should be very creamy and put on thick, at least a quarter of an inch. It is nice between salt wafers or on thin rounds of brown or rye bread.—New Era.

NECK FRILLS

Today the deep flat collar of plaited lawn, with a simple hemstitched or scalloped edge, of a size that recalls the frills worn in our great-grandmother's girlhood days, with turned-back cuffs on the elbow sleeves to match, are decidedly stylish, says the Philadelphia North American.

The frilled fichu is accompanied by frills to match at the elbow sleeves and, when possible, with frills on the hem of the skirt.

On fine lawn or batiste dresses either the Marie Antoinette frills or fichus are the style of the moment for a finish to the bodice.

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POURED HOUSES NOW A REALITY

Equipment for construction is simple

IT HAS remained for an architect of Washington, D. C., to work out the practical details of one of Thomas A. Edison's greatest dreams, the building of a concrete house by the pouring method. In this way the cost of building is cut about in half.

The first of these concrete poured houses were built at Virginia Highlands, a suburb of Washington, and there is now quite a colony of them, every one of which was sold before completion.

After a careful investigation of these houses the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad recently placed a contract for the erection of 40 dwellings near Scranton, Pa., to be occupied by workers in their coal mines.

A building firm in Chicago and another in Boston have purchased the necessary molds and will shortly begin the erection of poured concrete houses in the suburbs of those cities, according to an exchange.

An idea of the low cost of building a concrete house by the pouring method can be gained by the results at Virginia Highlands. Here a seven-room two-story fireproof house 30x30 feet, with side porches extending eight feet at each end, front terrace, sleeping balconies and roof garden, completely finished with hardwood floors, sells at \$4000, which price is said to leave a fair margin of profit. A compact six-room house, bathroom, balcony for outdoor sleeping and roof garden can be built in groups for less than \$2000 apiece.

These houses represent almost perfect sanitary construction, and many of them

are built so that every room can be flushed out with a hose; also many of the fixtures, such as bathtubs, sinks, settees, window boxes, etc., are made of concrete by the pouring method.

The equipment for erecting these poured concrete houses is very simple, consisting of only eight parts, all wedged together in such a manner that they can be erected or taken down with the use of only one tool—the hammer. The unit plates are two feet square and are set up in form of a trough extending entirely around the house to be built, and this is poured full of concrete and left. The next day a second set of forms is put in the same manner on top of the first set, and these are filled in the same way. The third day a swing strap is attached to the side flanges of each plate, one end of the swing strap to the upper and the other end to the lower tier; the wedges holding the plates at top and bottom are then knocked out and the lower tier of plates is swung up and wedged on top again.

In this manner they work tier over tier up the walls until you have one as high as you wish. The plates are held rigid and apart by a spacing pipe, through which runs a steel strap an eighth of an inch thick and an inch wide. This has holes in it through which the wedges are driven up against the plates, and these hold the plates as solid as a box girdle.

By this ingenious system houses of almost any design can be built with one set of plates, and at the same time the walls can be made any required thickness.

CLEAN PROMPTLY

Knives should never be put away dirty. Stains are more easily removed when first made than when allowed to become set in the steel, says the Washington Herald. The habits of knives should not be placed in hot water; they should be kept in a jar with water sufficient to wash the blades without wetting the handles.

Charcoal powder is excellent for imparting a good polish to steel knives, as is also powdered rottenstone made into a smooth paste and rubbed on the knife, which must afterward be polished with a clean cloth.

Steel forks require the same treatment as knives. To keep knives from rusting, scour bright, wipe thoroughly, dry by the fire, dust fine wood ashes fresh from the stove plentifully over the knives on both sides, leaving on what adheres to the blades, wrap in a piece of cloth and roll up in a paper, taking care to fold the ends of the paper so that the knives are all covered up.

ADD OLIVE OIL

A chamois will keep soft a long time if, when washed, the soap is not rinsed out, or if you add a few drops of olive oil to the water in which the chamois is washed, says the Newark News. When dry, rub the chamois hard between the hands; in a few moments it will be quite as pliable as when new.

STUFFED PRUNES

Stuffed prunes may be recommended as a home-made dainty, says the Rural New Yorker. Wash large, fine prunes, dry them in a cloth, then soak for 20 minutes in sweetened water. Drain them, then stone carefully, and fill the cavity with a stoned date, press the prunes together, and roll in powdered sugar.

SALT WHITENED IT

The gas mantle in our drop lamp charred and turned black over the top and down the side, impairing the illumination. We sprinkled a little salt over it while burning, and it turned perfectly white in less than one minute.—Good Housekeeping.

USE AS TABLE PADS

A good way to use up worn oilcloth is to cut it into squares and use it for table pads and to put under hot dishes, says the New Haven Register. If the color or the pattern is not ornamental, use the oilcloth for the under side and cover with a kind of raffa.

HOME-MADE GLUE

Boil water and a lump of alum down to a thick paste. Must be applied while hot. This wears like iron, says the Denver Times. Any breakage in household may be fixed with it, such as dishes, furniture or anything that needs fixing.

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WESTERN



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Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for Balls, Banquets and social events of all kinds.

TRANSIENT RATE
Rooms, \$2.50 per day and up.
Rooms with Bath, \$3.00 and up.
Parlor Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 and up.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO PERMANENT GUESTS

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

FASHION'S DEMANDS

The ladies who, when winter's here, To the southern centers chase, Must have some new gowns every year Or go to a different place.

WHILE authorship is perhaps the most eminent of all the professions, it is also the most commonplace and democratic. The guild which is adorned by such names as Shakespeare, Milton, Tennyson, Burns, Longfellow and many others of world-wide fame also includes many an humble village scribbler and rural versifier who can by some means get his or her lines into print and "under cover." In truth the moment the budding spring bird sees his first simple effusion in the "Poet's Corner" of the Pikeville Palladium, the Brushville Banner or whatever his home county paper may be, he has the comforting inner feeling that henceforth he is to be associated, even though ever so remotely, with Browning and Wordsworth and the other great literary lights whose names shine forth from the pages of history. It may be that for the reader it is less fortunate than unfortunate that any one who will pay for it can have a book published. It is as Byron says:

"Tis pleasant, sure, to see one's name in print;
A book's a book, although there's nothing in't."

While the lawyer and the physician, the minister and the artist, the educator and the soldier must all go through a preparatory and a probationary course, more or less long and laborious, any one is privileged to write a book at any time the notion may seize him. It is not difficult to do the trick. And the best books are the ones that read as if they had cost the least effort in writing. The cleverest of stories, after all, are only thinking and talking reduced to printed words. And anybody can think and talk. A man who can do nothing else can at least write. All that is needed is a pencil and some paper. A man finds the north pole and comes home and writes a book about it. Or he slays lions in Africa or discovers a new method for chewing food or invents a flying machine or wins a battle or does anything, under the sun, and writes a book. Why men under similar circumstances do not feel qualified to paint pictures or try cases at law or set up as sculptors or preachers has not yet been made clear. But they are sure that they can write a book and what is more, many of them do write books and good ones. The hospitable doors of the palace of literature are wide open. There is no caste or class in the profession of writing. Everybody, high and low, has the privilege of trying, and an impartial public will bestow honors wherever they are won. Small wonder that "of making many books there is no end," even if they aren't all among the "six best sellers."

HIGHLY COLORED STORIES
There are "tongues in trees," it is agreed, And thus, so one perceives, They can tell us all the things they read As Autumn turns the leaves.

ALTHOUGH some of the "long distance" students of the future assert they are almost ready to venture the prediction that walking may sometime cease to be employed as a means of moving about from place to place, it cannot be gainsaid that it is still by far the most popular and necessary means of locomotion. It is true that the employment of mechanical aids for "getting about"—automobiles, electric and steam cars, motor-boats and, lastly, the new wonder of the flying machine—is day by day becoming more widespread and general. However, this does not necessarily mean that the people are walking much less, but it is proof that they are riding much more.

As a matter of course, the average distance traveled daily by many thousands of people, especially those who are dwellers in cities and their suburbs, is much more than could be encompassed on foot; in thousands of cases it is greater than could be covered with horse-drawn vehicles. But for all this, most persons still do more or less walking, whether their days are devoted to business pursuits or to pastimes. "Shank's mare" is still deemed to be a very handy

and necessary steel for carrying her owner about, and if he were compelled to get on with but one means of locomotion, he would choose her rather than any or all of the others. Notwithstanding the ease and the speed with which vehicles of all sorts whisk us hither and yon, while still other mechanisms deprive us of the exercise formerly afforded us by walking up and down stairs, legs, as a handy and safe means of conveyance, are as popular as ever and promise so to be for a very long time to come.

As an offset to the combined efforts of inventors to make walking unnecessary, other men are promulgating means for maintaining and increasing its popularity. In the one pastime of golf, there is enough walking indulged in every year by its devotees to make a sum total of many millions of miles. The increasing popularity in athletic sports of all kinds may result from the conscious or unconscious effort on the part of the people to win back some of the exercise which the inventors of easy methods of transportation are seeking to take from them. In one way or another nature is likely to maintain something approaching a normal average of all elemental activities, and until men have more perfectly developed means of flying, legs and feet will still be in great demand and the shoemaker can go on making foot-gear with the assurance that we shall continue to wear it out in following the old-fashioned habit of walking.

TEAM PLAY

Though I and I make 2, of course, It cannot be denied They make the football "11" when We place them side by side.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

THE selected editorial comments to-day deal with the issues raised in the reciprocity campaign now in progress in Canada.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—The annexation bugaboo is losing its power, and the "Fories" are not gaining much strength on the plea for imperial unity. It must be admitted, however, that President Taft has furnished them with their most effective campaign slogan for the imperialistic fight. It is his declaration that Canada is "coming to the parting of the ways," and that the imperial tie lies lightly on her. This may have some effect, but on Sept. 21 the man in the voting booth will probably vote for his own and his sectional interest.

NEW YORK AMERICAN—The argument of commerce, of trade, of fraternity and of common sense is all with Laurier and reciprocity. The overwhelming wheat crop of Canada loudly calls for the free opening of American markets to dispose of it.

LOWELL COURIER-CITIZEN—Premier Laurier, comments rather tartly on President Taft's remark that Canada in this reciprocity business is at the parting of the ways. Sir Wilfrid says Canada is willing to talk business with the United States but not politics. Well, that is all Mr. Taft wants, as his countrymen understood his words. The President simply intimated that our neighbor was at liberty to choose its business road, either to free trade with ourselves or to go in the opposite direction, as the protectionists on the other side desire. That is the "parting of the ways" to which he referred.

FALL RIVER HERALD—There can be no doubt that the national sentiment is strong in the Dominion. The tendency is away from, rather than towards close relations beyond the border. The growth of wealth and population has encouraged self-confidence, and a spirit of independence that looks for no alliance with the United States. That such an appeal to the growing national spirit will prove a strong force against a purely commercial arrangement at Washington there is little reason to doubt. The reciprocity cause profits at the outset of the campaign, however, by being supported by the government majority. The Liberal gov-

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Cafe Unexcelled

Cafe Opens About Sept. 20

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This beautiful estate at 61 PARK STREET, a few minutes' walk from Coolidge Corner, is open for the reception of tourists or permanent guests, seeking board and residence, where large, sunny rooms with every modern convenience may be secured at moderate prices. Wide piazzas, beautiful shade trees, shrubbery and ample grounds, affording the privacy of an exclusive home, near four lines of electric, and 20 minutes from State House.

Hotel Brunswick Boston

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Copley Square Hotel

Huntington Avenue, Exeter and Blagden Streets, BOSTON.
Containing 350 rooms—200 with private baths.

AMOS H. WHIPPLE, Owner & Prop.

"THE MARDEN"

RYE BEACH, N. H.
Seashore and country combined; surf bathing, boating, fishing, 18-hole golf course; open until October 1st. Special rates during September.

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PACKARD TOURING CARS; Taxi Cabs for hire by hour, day or week.

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BEACON HILL—Rooms with hot water, shower bath, \$7 to \$8 per week; rooms, private bath, \$10 to \$12; transient \$1; temperature hotel.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

A STEADY WORKER

"How many men does he employ?"
"He isn't an employer. He works on a salary like the rest of us."
"That's queer, I thought he must be the boss, I just heard him telling another man that he hadn't taken a vacation in 12 years."—Detroit Free Press.

RIGHT SIDE FOR FLIERS

"Why have you painted your sign upside down?"
"I carry aviation goods. I want it so that the birdmen can read it as they fly overhead."—Chicago Journal.

ernment has been generally a popular one, led by an astute and popular leader. The weight of such support is an advantage which the opposition is very likely to find it hard to overcome.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL—Leaders of the opposition have been counting upon the province of Ontario as certain to poll a large vote against the agreement, but evidences of probable independence on the part of the voters are not lacking. A Toronto paper publishes the names of 204 Conservative farmers who have expressed their intention of ignoring the urgent plea of their party leaders and voting for reciprocity. These men are all prominent in their several communities, and their determination will serve to influence the action of many of their neighbors, it is believed.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL—The annexation bogey has no doubt had considerable influence in spite of the fact that the proposed reciprocity agreement is commercial, not political, and can be terminated without difficulty if it proves unsatisfactory. The Conservatives argue that if the trade barriers between the two countries are broken down Canada will absorb American ideals of government, and so unwittingly prepare itself for its eventual inclusion within the Union. In other words, the flag, reversing the proverbial process, will follow trade. But this seems at worst a vague menace to the independence of the Dominion. The reciprocity agreement proposes not free trade but merely freer trade. It removes some of the more conspicuous obstacles to commerce across the artificial line that separates two homogeneous peoples. There will still be a substantial tariff wall along our northern border.

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Cor. Westland Ave. and Hemenway St., Boston

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A few Desirable Suites of one, two or three rooms each, furnished or unfurnished. Dining Room a la carte.

L. H. TORREY, Manager.

Telephone 43180 Back Bay

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OPPOSITE BACK BAY FENWAY
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Furnished suites or unfurnished, of 1, 2 and 3 rooms with bath; excellent cafe, American and European plan; ladies' parlors; gentlemen's smoking room; bowling alleys and pool room, specially for guests of the house.

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Most comfortable home of any hotel in the city; special rates if applied for at once. Manager on the premises.

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A select family and transient hotel. Good table, American plan. Rates \$2.50 to \$3 per day. Special rates for permanent guests.
Residential Section—767 Main St.

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8 BOWDOIN ST., BOSTON

Rooms single or en suite, with bath. Single, \$7.50, \$12, \$15, \$20.

Cars pass hotel to stations, theaters and shopping district. Homelike and clean. Special weekly rates.

SAMUEL B. DEANE, Proprietor.

Hotel Westminster

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E. M. MOORE, Prop.
Rates, European Plan, 75 cents and up; American, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Special Rates for a week or longer. Automobile parties accommodated. Cor. Bath and Summer Sts., North Adams, Mass.

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Desirable rooms, excellent cafe, 110 Huntington ave., opp. Mechanics Building. Reasonable rates.

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CLARK & SAMPSON, Props.

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Commonwealth Ave., Boston

FOR ITS ATTRACTIVE BOOKLET AND GUIDE TO BOSTON AND VICINITY

The Distinctive Boston House for transient and permanent guests

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HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON

Under New Management
Back Bay District, adjoining stations of the B. & A. N. Y. Central Lines and N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Cars pass door to all principal stores and theaters (5 minutes).

European Plan, Cafe, Private Dining Rooms, New Banquet Hall.

300 ROOMS. 100 BATHS
Single Rooms \$1.50, with bath \$2.50. Double Rooms \$1.50, with bath \$2.50. Suites 2, 3, 4 rooms with bath. For the month, 3 weeks, 2 weeks, 1 week, 10 days, 5 days, 3 days, 1 day, 10 cents.

Comfortable and homelike hotel with large and airy rooms and a first-class cuisine at moderate prices.

Brandon Hall

BEACON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS.

Desirable two and three-room suites, with bath. Cafe connected.

ARTHUR L. RACE, Proprietor.

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Beacon-St. Cars.
Attractive Suites
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Cafe opens Sept. 20.
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Quiet Historic
NEW ORLEANS

America's Convention and Carnival City

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Completely rehabilitated, under new and efficient management from Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y. City

European Plan. Modern. Fireproof. A well ordered hotel for a discriminating public traveling either for business or pleasure.

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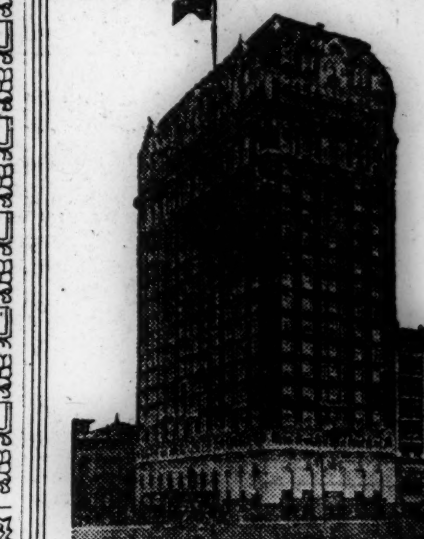
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FORTRESS MONROE, Largest Military Post in the Atlantic Coast.
HAMILTON ROADS, the Rendezvous of the Nation's Warships.
Special weekly rates June to October.
Booklets at Marsters, 218 Wash. St., and Russell & Whitcomb, 300 Wash. St., or address GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

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A select modern family and transient hotel, most conveniently located and home-like. Good table. American plan. Rates \$2.50 up per day. Special rates by week, month and season. Send for booklet.

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Stop at THE BLACKSTONE in Chicago. The appointments of themselves make it the accepted place for the best people. The quiet dignity and elegance which characterize THE BLACKSTONE create an atmosphere different from that of any other hotel in the United States.

Located on Michigan Avenue, at Hubbard Place, facing the lake front, THE BLACKSTONE is within walking distance of all the theatres, retail stores, the banks and the business district.

Its prices are no more than you would expect to pay at any first-class hotel.

Single rooms with lavatory \$2.50 and up
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Parlor, reception hall, bed-room and bath 10.00 and up
(Each bathroom has an outside window)

The Drake Hotel Co.
Owners and Managers.

The Blackstone Chicago

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European, 75c to \$2.50
American, \$1.75 to \$3.00

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Free Auto Bus

Meets All Trains
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PORTLAND-ORE.
MOST CENTRALLY LOCATED AND EQUIPPED FOR TOURISTS AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

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Rooms, large and small; comfortable and homelike, with excellent table service.

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Homelike Facilities.
Excellent Cuisine.
Attentive Service.
Write for our Booklet "Belleclaire Doing."

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KENNEDY ROAD, HONGKONG.
Beautiful Views Day and Night.
High Standard of Service.

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The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

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Dainty Home Cooked Meals may be had at
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Save time by going to The Pantry and helping yourself. Low prices. Excellent food. THE PANTRY LUNCH CLUB, New No. 24 S. Clark St., CHICAGO. 2d floor.

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Your advertisement to 4380 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

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Don't Distribute It

B-B DUSTLESS FLOOR MOPS are the only satisfactory solution of the dust problem. They absorb dust as a sponge absorbs water. The chemical treatment which they receive causes them to pick up and hold every particle of dust with which they come in contact. The particles are retained in the mop until washed out in warm water and soap.

By the use of B-B DUSTLESS FLOOR MOPS, B-B DUSTLESS DUST CLOTHS and B-B BRIC-A-BRAC DUSTERS your house will be permanently freed from dust. They will find dust where a vacuum cleaner, carpet sweeper, broom, or ordinary floor mop have been used, and you have thought your entire house clean.

We are making a SPECIAL COMBINATION No. 1, which includes one No. 1 B-B DUSTLESS FLOOR MOP, 50c, one HOUSEHOLD size B-B DUSTLESS DUST CLOTH, 25c, and one No. 6 B-B BRIC-A-BRAC DUSTER, 25c, also one B-B WONDER CLOTH for polishing SILVER AND GOLD, 10c.

This Combination Complete for \$1

If your dealer will not supply you, send to us and we will ship the goods to you, prepaid - you to use them 30 days and if not perfectly satisfied your money will be refunded.

MILTON CHEMICAL CO., 225 Binney St., Cambridge C., Boston, Mass.

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This FOUNTAIN absolutely removes all sediment. The UNGLAZED POROUS PORCELAIN FILTER. Careful families USE IT. No more and ever for them. WRITE FOR CATALOG TO BOSTON FILTER COMPANY, CHELSEA, MASS. U.S.A.

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There are so many electric heating devices, such as RADIATORS, HEATERS, FLAT IRONS, etc., that we should like an opportunity to tell you about them. SETH W. FULLER CO. 100 BEDFORD STREET.

SAVE 33 1/3 %

WE CAN SELL YOU Heating Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces direct from the manufacturer. Special discounts to Builders and Contractors. If you are about to build let us show you our heating apparatus, quality and price second to none. See our new Gas-Coal combination ranges for apartments, a great space saver. Sold Direct. Send for circular. 38 Farrar St., Lynn, Mass.

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Is so constructed as to prevent unwholesome and unsanitary conditions about the home, camp or farm. Clean, neat, durable. Best arrangement ever devised to keep place free from trash. Nine years on the market. It pays to look us up. Sold Direct. Send for circular. 38 Farrar St., Lynn, Mass.

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We Make FIXTURES special designs for each room, to harmonize with decoration, for churches, residences, etc. Metal Arts & Crafts Co. 617-631 JACKSON BOULEVARD, CHICAGO, ILL.

UDNIT

The Shoe Polish Powder. Will not DRY UP or FREEZE. A package makes enough polish to shine a PAIR OF SHOES ONE YEAR (a coating lasts 1 to 2 weeks or more). Ladies, gents, all black leather and kids. NO FASTE. WON'T SMUT. Longer time between coatings. So many more shoes in a package (equals ten tin bottles). Price 25c. Box 91 H. CHAS. FRENCH PERRY, BANGOR, ME.

CLEANING

Goods called for and delivered. The Sturtevant Shop 4091 Broadway, CHICAGO Tel. Edgewater 1482.

MASS. STORAGE WAREHOUSE

2020 Washington St. Tel. Roxbury 31. Separate rooms 75c up, plans 75c up, trucks 25c up, monthly. Cold storage for meats, etc. Elevator takes from road to rooms. Guaranteed saving 30%. Furniture furnished at lowest rates; estimates free.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

Agents sell the triple enamel cooking, steaming, preserving and draining kettle. The push is now on. We advise you to act quickly. Best, Biggest, Buildest, Cheapest Agents' Supply House in the Country. DUNDEE SFG. CO., 40 CHANCERY ST., BOSTON, MASS.

MATTHEWS WANTS YOUR HEAD

700 PINE ST. Registered Dealer in U. S. Patent Office. ALFRED MATTHEWS, Hatter, St. Louis. SAFETY RAZOR BLADES REBURNISHED. Cut better than new. 3c. Razors honed, 15c. AMERICAN SHARPENING CO., 333 Washington St., room 2.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

TO FLAVOR FANCY FOOD deliciously use SAUVIN'S PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS: vanilla, lemon, etc.; 15c highest awards and medals. SHOPPING-NEW YORK

THE SHOPPING STUDIO, 247 West 76th St. NEW YORK CITY. Shopping of all kinds for or with customers; satisfaction guaranteed; NO CHARGE; booklet sent.

Student's Adjustable Reading Stand

There has long been a demand for an inexpensive and efficient reading stand for use when studying the weekly lesson. This want the Student's Adjustable Reading Stand is designed to meet. It is substantially constructed of light metal (cast iron feet, upright of steel tubing and sheet steel rack) and finished in burnished copper. Its design is graceful and pleasing. Feet and rack folded for shipment. Stands on sale in Chicago at Arts and Crafts Bookshop, 709 Venetian Building. Adjustable Reading Stand Co. (Not Incorporated) 1544 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

Werner & Werner QUALITY CORNER On Locust Street at Sixth ST. LOUIS Apparel of Quality for Men and Boys, Most Reasonably Priced.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Stylish Fall Goods and Designs for Women's Suits Now Ready by M. M. Spiller. Every garment is given Mr. Spiller's personal supervision, insuring all those touches and lines that distinguish high-grade tailor-made clothes from ready-made clothes - no matter what prices are paid. Prospective customers always welcome. Let us demonstrate our ability to serve and please you. M. M. SPILLER, 150 BROAD ST., LYNN, MASS.

Tailored Suits and Coats

Made for \$10.00. A large variety of latest fall materials to select from. We are also showing a number of Parisian models from which you can select your style. I have been making for years for the leading Boston and Tremont St. stores, so that I am now in a position to sell you direct at WHOLESALE prices. FIANDER, INC. Store on Street 790 Washington Street Opp. Hollis St. Open Evenings

CHICAGO Vail Millinery

163 No. State St., Masonic Temple. "TO ALL WHO LOVE A PRETTY HAT" Smart, original up-to-date French millinery for every occasion; always a large selection and at really moderate prices; petticoats, dressing jackets, ties and various oddments. "LLEWELLYN" 10 Pelham St., South Kensington Station, London, Eng.

MARGARET A. LITCHFIELD

Designer and Importer of Paper Patterns, 43 WEST ST., BOSTON, Room 31.

RESTAURANTS

South Station Restaurant ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; all modern conveniences. J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

THE "CURLA"

Soft rubber hair curler. Ties, curls, crimps, waves and puffs. No wire, bone or metal. Being soft rubber only, it is great for children's hair. At all stores or 25c a set by mail. Three sizes. Three colors. Write for home agency plan. MERKHAM TRADING COMPANY Sole Mfrs., 22nd St., New York City. SHAMPOOING, HAIRDRESSING. Hair work of all kinds. Pupils taught. MRS. M. HANCOCK, 402 Boylston St. S. T. TAYLOR SCHOOL OF DRESS CUTTING - Bon Ton Patterns, MARTHA M. FLINT, 500 Boylston St., Boston.

Something Worth While in the Special Pages of

The Saturday Monitor

Workers Thinkers, Talkers Mechanics, Artists, Writers Actors, Playgoers, Teachers, Students, Motorists Sport-Lovers, Musicians, Public Officials, Business Men, Housewives Girls, Boys

EVERY ONE OF THEM SPECIALLY CONSIDERED IN PLANNING THE

MONITOR SATURDAY

NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

BUILDING GAIN IN BOSTON

Building construction in Boston during the past few months has been at a heavier rate than in years. During June, July and August 568 permits for new construction were issued at the local building commissioner's office, compared with 394 during the corresponding period of 1910, an increase of 174. During August 173 permits were issued, of which 23 were for wood construction and 50 brick.

NEW YORK BUILDING DECLINES

In August there was a further diminution of building operations in three leading New York boroughs. Permits were granted for construction of 543 new buildings at an estimated cost of \$11,015,735, against 574 structures requiring \$12,249,385 a year ago. July expenditures were \$12,738,675.

Manhattan exhibited the largest decrease, \$1,091,605, or 23.8 per cent; the Bronx, \$153,445, or 5.4 per cent; Brooklyn exhibited a gain of \$611,350, or 25.8 per cent. Increase in Brooklyn and decrease in the Bronx would incline one to the belief that the city's population, in seeking new homes, is turning towards Long Island rather than the upper end of the city.

Including expenditures for alterations as well as new work, the three boroughs showed \$13,079,238, which makes the aggregate for the month approximately \$21,268,000, or 15.1 per cent behind 1910. Comparisons follow, last three figures omitted:

	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
Jan.	\$15,000	\$11,827	\$14,135	\$6,271	\$9,961
Feb.	5,063	12,837	21,805	2,750	10,834
March	13,476	24,944	28,827	4,782	15,724
April	20,239	26,177	23,491	14,033	23,443
May	17,588	21,206	25,231	1,047	18,980
June	29,504	17,467	18,704	19,034	21,576
July	12,738	12,915	24,625	35,779	12,949
Aug.	13,079	13,650	15,969	9,990	13,296
Sept.	11,084	11,290	10,921	8,747	11,084
Oct.	12,808	13,287	20,946	11,513	11,513
Nov.	10,787	10,533	15,561	6,806	10,787
Dec.	5,065	10,930	13,177	5,065	10,930
Total	119,103	102,141	224,028	144,580	150,733

REAL ESTATE GAINS FOR CHICAGO

Last week's Chicago real estate transactions included transfers involving \$3,490,585, compared with \$2,277,321 in the corresponding week a year ago; permits \$2,273,100, compared with \$907,200; mortgages \$2,217,150, compared with \$1,382,000.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper) Madeline C. Mixer, mtrce., to Madeline C. Mixer, Washington and Dover sts.; \$15,500. Washington B. Thomas et al. to Joseph B. Thomas et al., Norway and Whipple sts.; \$1. Joseph B. Thomas et al. to Puroxina Co. of Me., Norway and Whipple sts.; \$1. Howard S. Porter, mtrce., to William J. Storer, Shawmut ave. and Springfield st.; \$7,500.

SOUTH BOSTON John J. Cronin et al. to Frank Chmielewski, Rogers st.; \$1. Charles E. Ball to John Shippley, Bowen st.; \$1. Mary E. Drury to Margaret M. Sullivan, E. Eighth st.; \$1.

EAST BOSTON George J. Burkin to Minnie Aronson, Neptune rd.; \$1. East Boston Co. to Isaac Goldstein, Lupton st.; \$1. Priscilla Hastings to Augustine A. Bonaguidi, Byron st.; \$1.

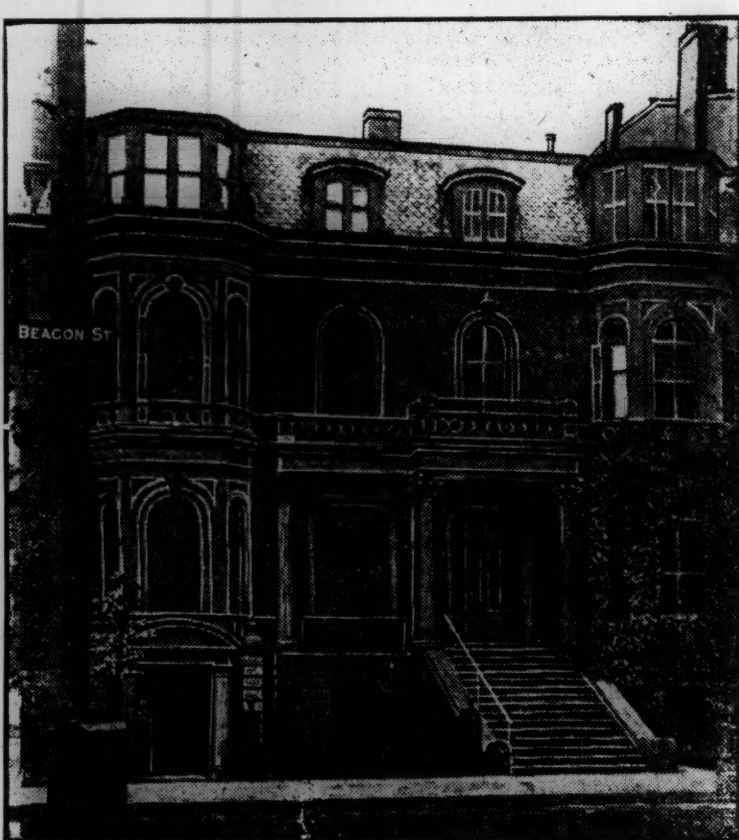
ROXBURY Charles Gierofski to Leon Blotner, Atherton pl.; \$1. WEST ROXBURY Matilda J. Valois to Albert Schindler et al., Cornell pl.; \$1. Herman Himmelfarb to Securities Real Estate Trust, Centre st.; \$1.

DORCHESTER Mary J. Brown to John P. Chippendale, Randolph rd.; \$1. Edward J. Ball et al. to Mary A. Cornell, Rosemont st.; \$1. Jesse H. Shepard et al. to Lena Boutelle, Rossmore ave.; \$1. Josephine A. Ringrose to Bridget Duffy, Elder st.; \$1. Catherine Devlin to Annie V. Devlin, Norton and Speedwell sts.; \$1.

CHILMARK Annie Smith to Maryann Haziukauskas, Carmel st.; \$1. Susan C. Webster et al. to Annie Smith, Carmel st.; 2 ps., Orange and Carmel sts.

For Your Name's Sake USE OUR SUPERIOR FLOORING KILN DRIED AND WORKED AT OUR OWN PLANT.

George W. Gale Lumber Co. 60 MAIN ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS. Everything from Sills to Shingles.



Beacon street estate purchased by former Governor Draper through T. Dennis Boardman; Reginald and Richard De B. Boardman, brokers

Blossom and Addison sts., Carmel and Addison sts.; \$112,000. Maryann Haziukauskas to U. S. Des Rivers, Carmel st.; \$1. Kurt Hatten Home Assn. of Vt. to Annie Smith, Carmel st.; 4 ps., Orange and Carmel sts., Addison st.; rel.; \$1. Nathaniel S. Abnam to Isaac Glass, Chestnut st.; \$1.

CHARLESTOWN Bridget Grealey to John J. Barnes, Baldwin st.; \$1.

WINTHROP Orlando F. Belcher to Fannie F. Prior, Villa ave.; 2 lots; w.; \$1. Jacob Johnson to Margaret V. Donnellan, Revere st.; w.; \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Railroad junction, between Beacon st. and Brookline ave., ward 11; Boston & Albany; brick signal tower.

Huntington ave., cor. Francis st., ward 10; Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Codman & Despard sts.; hospital domestic building, nurses' home, laundry, surgical dispensary, wards D, A, F, E, medical and pathological, superintendent's house, administration building, general clinical amphitheater, work shop, etc.; lodge, ward C.

Farrington st., ward 13; Florence Driscoll, A. S. Rogers; wood dwelling.

Columbia rd., ward 16; Thomas D. Rice, James E. Daly; wood dwelling.

 Albion st., ward 20; Robert T. Willis, Thomas B. Willis; wood dwelling. || Cornell st., ward 23; George Danis; wood dwelling. |
| Rosewood st., ward 24; John Potts, F. Brown; wood dwelling. |
| Tremont st., ward 18; Boston Elevated Railway Co.; alter gas holder. |
| Newbury st., ward 11; Beattie D. McRens, William & Hubbard; alter stable. |
| Colledge rd., ward 25; M. D. Mable, R. C. Skelley; alter dwelling. |
| Orleans st., ward 21; Angelo Tucci, A. N. Rogers; alter dwelling. |
| Crawford st., ward 21; George C. Curtis, C. A. & S. J. Russell; alter dwell. |
| Porter st., ward 21; A. Hebbelen, A. N. Rogers; alter dwelling. |
| Salem st., ward 6; Jacob S. Heller, E. Clarke; alter store and tenements. |
| Russell pl., 1, 2, ward 8; Thomas Smith, Edmund Engineering Co.; brick store and tenements. |
| Main st., ward 4; H. P. Hood & Sons; Columbia rd., ward 14; William F. Watson, A. R. Gilliland; wood dwelling. |
| Magnolia st., ward 20; Mark W. Harris, M. M. Kallman; wood dwelling and tenements. |
| Raven st., ward 20; William T. Henderson; wood dwellings. |
| Corbett st., ward 24; F. J. Price et al.; wood dwelling. |
| Taylor st., foot of, ward 24; Laban Pratt; wood dwelling. |
| Parke st., ward 2; S. Oliveira; alter dwelling. |
| Livingston st., ward 2; C. Cushman, M. M. Kallman; alter dwelling. |
| Union st., ward 6; C. Ciriacio; alter dwelling. |
| Highland st., ward 22; Joseph Bischoff; wood dwelling. |
| Tolman st., ward 21; D. F. Driscoll; wood dwelling. |
| Blue Hill ave., ward 24; Emma Bauwate; wood dwelling. |

Henry W. Savage reports that he has leased for Max E. and Charles E. Wyzarski, the store and basement in the new Wyzarski building, 170 and 172 Washington street. The lot upon which the new building stands runs through from Washington to Devonshire street, having equal frontage on both. The Washington street facade is of matched glazed white terra cotta, with highly ornamental cornice work, making it one of the most attractive as well as conspicuous buildings in the vicinity. A tailor will occupy for a term of years. Henry W. Savage has also leased the entire suite of offices on the third floor in the same building to the United States government, where the new England executive headquarters for the United States marine corps will be established.

WINTHROP BUILDING LOTS SOLD Floyd & Tucker report the sale of 12,938 square feet of land on Villa avenue, Winthrop, heretofore owned by O. F. Belcher and now purchased by Mrs. Fannie F. Prior of Winthrop. This land consists of two of the 21 lots into which the old Moses Ingals estate has been divided.

BACK BAY SALE Washington B. Thomas and another have conveyed to the Joseph B. Thomas estate, which sold to the Puroxina Company, a frame tin reinforced building at 110 and 112 Norway street, corner of Whipple street, standing on 5400 square feet of land, the whole taxed upon \$18,800, of which \$10,800 is on the lot.

ROXBURY AND WEST ROXBURY Charles Gierofski has sold a frame dwelling at 6 Atherton place, off Atherton street, to Leon Blotner. The 3272 square feet of land is taxed upon \$1000 and the improvements \$2500 additional.

Albert Schindler and another have bought 68 Cornell street, between Kittridge and Poplar streets, West Roxbury, from Matilda J. Valois, being a frame house and 5737 square feet of land all assessed upon \$1000 valuation.

MAKES TRANSFER COMPLAINT NEWARK, N. J. - William Mungle, president of the Newark board of works, has filed a complaint with the board of public utilities. He says the Public Service Railway Company has not obeyed the board's order to carry passengers to their destination for one fare, even when retransfer is necessary.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

Second Lieut. J. C. Drain, twenty-eighth infantry, relieved from army and navy general hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and join proper station.

First Lieut. J. W. Ward, thirtieth infantry, retirement announced.

Second Lieut. R. Morrison, Jr., thirtieth infantry, retirement announced.

First Lieut. R. G. Rutherford, Jr., twenty-fourth infantry, report to Col. C. St. J. Chubb, infantry, president examining board, Ft. Leavenworth, examination for promotion.

Col. W. H. Newcomb, C. A. C., retired from active service.

Retirement of Maj. John R. Lynch, paymaster, announced.

Navy Orders Lieut. C. A. Richards to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. E. Porter to duty navy yard and additional duty naval hospital, Portsmouth, N. H.

Assistant Surgeon G. B. Crow to duty naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chief Machinist F. G. Sprengel to duty navy yard, New York, N. Y.

Chief Carpenter C. P. Hand detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to duty the Maryland.

Paymaster's Clerk J. M. Cornell, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty as clerk to the general storekeeper, naval training station, North Chicago, Ill.

Movements of Naval Vessels Arrived - Chester at Boston; New Orleans, Saratoga and Helena at Siakwan; Sterling at Key West, Utah at navy yard, New York; Salem at Tompkinsville, Brutus at Portsmouth, N. H., Albany at Making; Dixie, Reid, Preston and Terry at Newport; Flusser at Gardiners bay; Connecticut, North Dakota, Vermont, Solace, Celtic and Culgoa at Hampton Roads.

Sailed - Trippe, from Newport for final trials.

Navy Notes Numerous requests from San Francisco urging the navy department to postpone the cruise of the Pacific fleet to Hawaii so that it may be present for the ceremonies attending the ground breaking for the Panama-Pacific exposition on Oct. 14 have been received by the acting secretary of the navy, Beckman Winthrop.

The fleet was scheduled to begin the cruise from San Diego Oct. 1 and Mr. Winthrop has decided that this schedule must be adhered to.

The month's statement of the progress of construction on ships of the navy has been issued by the bureau of construction and repairs. The percentages of completion of vessels are as follows:

Battleships - Florida 08.6, Utah 100, Wyoming 77.5, Arkansas 72.8, New York 4.5, Texas 30.

Submarine torpedo boats - Carp 91, Barracuda 90, Pickering 83.3, Skate 83.4, Skipjack 83.3, Sturgeon 83.5, Thrasher 83.2, Tuna 79.2, Seal 88.2, Seawolf 40.8, Nautilus 40.8, Garfish 40.7, Turbot 20.6, Haddock 0, Cachalot 0, Orea 1.5.

Important changes in the command of battleships of the Atlantic fleet are being planned by Rear-Admiral Nicholson, chief of the bureau of navigation, to submit to Mr. Meyer, secretary of the navy, upon his return.

Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze's new barge, yet unnamed, was launched in the New York navy yard Tuesday.

The new barge, 60 feet long, will replace the Vidette, which is at present used by Commandant Leutze. It will be ready for use soon. It has a pilot house, bridge and cabin and will carry a dingy. The pilot house and cabin will be finished in teak. The cabin will contain mahogany furnishings. The barge will be used largely in conveying distinguished visitors to and from the navy yard. It will be propelled by a 125-horsepower engine.

Charles F. Fletcher, the United States minister to Chili, has telegraphed the state department that Admiral Goni of the Chilean army will arrive in the United States about Sept. 25 to witness tests at Indian Head under the auspices of the navy department.

Torpedo boat destroyers - Patterson 98.5, Fanning 42.7, Jarvis 20.0, Henley 15.5, Beale 46.6, Jouett 59.2, Jenkins 48.3.

*****RATES*****

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 3093-3095 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

*****TELEPHONE*****

Your advertisement to 4890 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

REAL ESTATE

RENT PAYERS

Let Us Appeal to Your Common Sense

Why pay rent half to three-quarters of an hour's run from the city when you can own a home of your own, paying no rent, as many others are doing at a beautiful and well-situated place in the South? All improvements, city, country and mortgage combined.

Only 10 Minutes from South Station

Our customers are our best references. Ask any of them.

Send for our Free booklet, "How to Finance a Home." It costs you nothing, and contains information of the greatest value to the homeseeker and investor.

No Money Down Home Sites

Every purchaser has the privilege of securing his or her home site with ample time allowed for conducting a most rigid investigation and comparison of values before paying a single dollar on the investment. Could a more fair offer be made?

CONANT, 642 Old South Bldg., Boston.

Fisher Hill Brookline

A high class, carefully restricted neighborhood, quiet yet accessible. Large or small lots at from 30 to 75 cents. Location and price make this the BEST AND CHEAPEST LAND IN THE BOSTON DISTRICT. Desirable neighbors may name their own terms of payment.

J. D. HARDY

10 High St., June, Summer St.

BRATTLE ST. Hubbard Park, Cambridge. EXCLUSIVE RESIDENCE SECTION. For Sale or To Let. Furnished if desired. House 14 rooms, 3 baths, 20,000 feet.

A. DUDLEY DOWD, 16 STATE ST.

ROXBURY

Walton St., 7. To let, 10-room house, open plumbing, hardwood floors, neighborhood first-class. Key next door. No. 9.

WOLLASTON REAL ESTATE for sale and to let. L. W. LELAND & CO., 78 Beale St., near depot.

CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS. Real Estate for Sale and Houses to Rent. ERASTUS H. SMITH.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The New Haven road is enlarging the Midland division's Readville shop mechanical tower and installing new electric circuits on the main line.

The Detroit, Toledo & Trenton railroad private car 51, occupied by Vice-President George V. Lowell, passed through Boston today en route from Detroit to York Harbor, Me.

To take care of the westbound passengers on the Concord steamship Franconia the Boston & Albany road had a special train in readiness to leave East Boston docks today.

The Boston passenger and freight terminals of the New Haven road have received from the Readville shops a number of switch engines for rush yard service.

On account of the opening of Dana hall school at Wellesley the Boston & Albany road furnished special service today from the West on through trains and on locals from the South station.

NAME MILITARY DRILL OFFICERS

STONEHAM, Mass.—Military drill will be resumed in the high school the first of next week and Charles J. Emerson, principal, and George R. Barnard, military instructor, appointed these new officers Tuesday night: Captain, Arthur Cogan; first lieutenant, Rayford Mann; second lieutenant, George Mirick; first sergeant, Nelson Dempsey; quartermaster sergeant, Paul Keenan; sergeants, Clifford Patten, Raymond Longmore, Joseph Montague; corporals, Arthur Van Buren, Earl Beckus, Lester Freeman, Edward Hill, Willard Johnson.

OPERA SINGERS REACH NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Opera artists arriving here Tuesday by the Kronprinzessin Cecilie were Mme. Rita Forni, of the Metropolitan opera company and Mme. Jane Osborne Hannah of the Chicago opera company. William Guard of the press department of the Metropolitan and Max Rabinoff, manager of the Russian dancers, were also among the passengers.

Mr. Rabinoff said that after his American tour with Pavlova and Mordkin and their ballet he would go to England for a three months' engagement at Oscar Hammerstein's new London opera house.

JERSEY COMMITTEE BARRED

TRENTON, N. J.—Members of the Democratic state committee not legally participate in the state convention, for the reason the committee is not constituted in accordance with the Geran law, according to a ruling by Assistant Attorney General Gaskill.

RANGER OFF FOR MADEIRA

The commissioners of the Massachusetts nautical training school have received word from Commander Charles N. Atwater, U. S. N., announcing the departure of the schooner Ranger today from Gibraltar for Funchal, Madeira.

REAL ESTATE

Do You Want to Own a Cory, Modern Eight-Room House in Reading, Mass.?

Good neighborhood, hand-to-steam and electric railroads, schools, stores and churches can be bought for what it now costs you for rent. An ideal house, 6000 ft. of land. Property is all that could be desired. Will sell for \$8,500; \$2,000 cash, balance \$25 per month.

J. B. LEWIS

101 Tremont Street

BOSTON

520 Commonwealth Ave.

At Junction of Beacon Street

FOR SALE OR TO LET

House with fourteen rooms and three baths, open plumbing, electric lighting. Apply to

CHARLES E. LORD

24 MILK STREET

OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

FOR SALE.

FINE COUNTRY ESTATE—45 acres, 25 miles from Boston, 1 mile from B. & A. station, trolley passes; beautiful old colonial house in perfect repair; 14 rooms, 2 baths, 2 toilets, open plumbing, spring water pumped by motor, tile and hardwood floors, mahogany staircase, carved fireplaces, electric lights, Knoss fixtures, large barn, carriage and storeroom, unusual large garage, tile cement floor, brooder house, cemented chicken houses; beautiful pine woods; fruit orchards; magnificent trees, large flower garden. Price \$23,000. Address C 547, Monitor Office.

Established 1856. Incorporated 1894. Telephone, Oxford 102.

JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS

ROOFERS AND METAL WORKERS

Cuts, Gravel and Metal Roofing. Estimates, Contractors and Repairing. Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.

DEALERS IN ROOFING MATERIALS

Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

NEWTON

Splendid opportunity to buy a home, good elevation, house of 10 rooms, kitchen, laundry with set tubs, bath and all modern improvements, in excellent repair, screens and storm windows, 2,000 ft. of front, splendid view of harbor and city. Will sell for \$8,500, or \$2,000 cash, balance \$25 per month. Apply to

EDWARD B. SMITH, JR., 80 State St., Boston. No brokers.

AT WOLLASTON FOR SALE OR TO LET

Improvements, hot-water heat, oak and maple floors, modern bath, dining room, English brasses and electric fixtures, 4 bay windows, cement first story, splendid view of harbor and city. Will sell for \$8,500, or \$2,000 cash, balance \$25 per month. Apply to

EDWARD B. SMITH, JR., 80 State St., Boston. No brokers.

MELROSE—One of Boston's most desirable suburbs. If you want a suburban home let me show you what Melrose offers: houses, splendidly equipped, also Exeter, First time that will interest you; 25 years' experience in this suburb at your service. J. T. NOWELL, 42 Court St., Boston, Tel.

CAMBRIDGE REAL ESTATE

ARTHUR R. HENDERSON & CO.

7 HARVARD SQUARE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

REAL ESTATE—MORTGAGES

7% SOUTH DAKOTA FARM MORTGAGES

I have a limited amount of seven per cent. South Dakota Farm Mortgages, all on lands east of the Mississippi river, in well settled belts, largely to German and Scandinavian farmers, where land is worth \$50 to \$100 per acre. No loans exceed in amount \$2,000 per quarter section. No loans taken without personal examination. Have had twenty-five years' experience; know personally nearly every borrower; can give best references from investors in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. First time in ten years have been able to offer first-class seven per cent farm mortgages. If interested, write to

C. E. LENNAN, 706 Phoenix Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

BENJAMIN F. SANDS, 1051 OLD SOUTH BUILDING, has money to loan on real estate at 5%.

REAL ESTATE—CHICAGO

FOR SALE—Lake Forest, beautiful estate, spacious house artistically furnished if desired; 10 acres well kept grounds, complete with electric and steam cars, also several exclusive houses in Kenwood and University districts. South side, detached, attractive prices. Address N. E. 750 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago, or telephone Hyde Park 1531.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

FOR SALE—Desirable Florida home, 6-room house, nicely finished; 2-story barn, 25x24 ft.; snake and syrup house; a small house, 10x10 ft.; overlooking lake; also several exclusive houses in Kenwood and University districts. South side, detached, attractive prices. Address N. E. 750 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago, or telephone Hyde Park 1531.

REAL ESTATE—YONKERS, N. Y.

CHARMING 11-room house, Palisade Ave., Yonkers, N. Y. Extensive views, corner, \$15,000. MISS LEWIS, 550 5th Ave., N. Y. Tel. 1531 Bryant.

FINANCIAL

I CAN GIVE personal attention to loaning money for non-resident clients and net them 6% to 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually on first-class city loans. Have loaned \$100,000 in the past year and have never lost a dollar for a client. Correspondence solicited. F. B. WHEELER, Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

LELAND FARM AGENCY Weekly circular brings it. Dept. P. F. LELAND, 31 Milk St.

HOUSES FOR SALE

DORCHESTER, NEAR FRANKLIN PARK. Attractive modern house for sale. Brick, well built, thirteen rooms, including bath and large billiard room, hardwood floors; convenient to electric and steam cars. See owner, HERBERT TAYLOR, 232 Summer St., Boston.

HOUSES FOR RENT—CHICAGO

FOR RENT—Six furnished rooms and bath, for board of two adults. Address F. L. PERIN, 218 Southside Ave., Chicago. Phone Edgewater 4636.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS In BROOKLINE

Our lists include all the desirable suites and apartments to let in Brookline—house-keeping, non-housekeeping or light house-keeping. Rentals within reach of all.

FRANK A. RUSSELL

505 Old South Bldg., Boston

Coolidge Corner and Brookline Village

TELEPHONES AT EACH OFFICE

BRAND NEW SUITES TO LET

Just finished: handsome block of 5, 6, 7 and 8-room suites; every modern improvement, including piazzas; delightful location; near steam and electric, schools and churches; steam heat, continuous hot water and janitor service; all leases dated from Sept. 1st. Apply at once to secure choice of locations.

Rents from \$42.50 Up

APPLY TO

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON

1395 Beacon St., cor. Strathmore Road, or 1299 Beacon St.

Coolidge Corner, Brookline. Tel. 2150 Brookline

J. W. COOK & SON CO.

Practical Movers of Piano-Fortes and Furniture

Piano-Fortes and Furniture Packed in the Best Manner for Transportation and Moved in and Out of the City.

OFFICE, 2 1/2 PARK SQ., BOSTON Telephone 1756 Oxford

Gladstone

677 Dudley, corner Magnolia and Alexander streets, 8 minutes from South Station and 20 from Winter and Washington streets; a large house of the first class, with painstaking management, superior care and modest prices. Non-housekeeping and housekeeping suites, 2 rooms with bathroom to 8 rooms, \$300 to \$1100, unfurnished, or well furnished. The Gladstone is a more than ordinarily satisfactory request. Illustrated booklet.

Windsor

1069 Boylston street, corner Massachusetts ave. One 7-room suite with 20 ft. hall, large closets, 4 open fires; furnished or unfurnished. Illustrated booklet.

Windsor Terrace

1075 Boylston st. Eight rooms of good size with square hall; open fires and all conveniences; \$800. All the above have intelligent service, and are kept in repair.

J. D. HARDY,

10 High St., June, Summer St.

Bexley Hall

RIVERBANK ON THE CHARLES

On the beautiful Charles River basin

Fifteen minutes from Park St. subway, just across Harvard bridge from the Back Bay, on Massachusetts ave. next to Riverbank Court. Suites of 2, 3, 4 and 5 outside rooms. Bath and reception halls finished in quartered oak. Paneled dining rooms. Vacuum cleaning system, steam heat and janitor service every morning convenience. Rents from \$25.00 to \$62.50 per week. Plans furnished on application to

F. W. MORRIS & CO., 643 Main Ave., CAMBRIDGE

2-ROOM SUITES

Kitchenette, gas range, ice chest, private bath, gas and electric, steam heat, hot water and elevator. References.

Apply to

Helvetia Chambers

706 Huntington Ave.

SMALL SUITES

ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE—2 rooms and bath, janitor and elevator service, electric light, steam heat. Apply to

WILLIAMS & BANGS, 18 Tremont St.

BACK BAY FENS

JUST FINISHED—Handsome block of 2, 3 and 4-room suites, large kitchens and kitchenettes; every modern improvement, including electric passenger elevator and vacuum cleaning; a delightful location. Apply on premises, PETERBOROUGH HALL, 25 Peterborough St., Back Bay Fens.

NEW APARTMENTS

SUITES of 2, 3, 5 and 6 rooms and bath, hot water, elevator and janitor service, in Back Bay, South and West Ends, Alston and Brookline. Apply direct to owner, L. V. NILES, 10 State St.

\$37.50—DESIRABLE APARTMENT, Symphony hall location, 5 rooms, bath, all improvements. 359 Massachusetts Ave., 10 to 12.

OFFICES TO LET

IDEAL BUSINESS CHAMBERS

10931, one light front, artist's studio, one room with adjoining living room, private bath; rent reasonable. Tel. B. 2. ALLEN, HALL & CO., 841 Boylston St., Boston.

UPHOLSTERY

CARL J. JOHNSON

Upholsterer and Cabinet Maker

Estimates cheerfully given

1053 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE

APARTMENTS TO LET

THE MARLBOROUGH

416 Marlborough St.

Apartment of five and seven rooms, \$800 to \$1200.

THE ILKLEY

176-8 Huntington Ave.

Apartment of eight large, bright rooms, \$850 to \$1200.

SYMPHONY CHAMBERS

Cor. Massachusetts and Huntington Aves.

Desirable offices and studios.

Apply on the premises or to

Edward Peirce

10 BROAD ST., ROOM 5

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Apply on the premises or to

Stocks at Low Level for Year, Close Heavy

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO

DOWNWARD TREND OF SECURITIES AGAIN RESUMED

Operators Less Aggressive but Support Is Not Forthcoming and Prices Yield Easily Under Pressure

LOCALS ARE WEAK

Stock trading seems to have reached a stage where neither bears nor bulls care to take an aggressive position. Securities have been forced downward to a level where they look inviting to some traders, but the possibility of their going lower deters many buyers. There has been a rapidly growing short interest, but those who have sold short seem certain of their position and it is not easy to dislodge them. It is said that many on the short side have used their paper profits to increase their commitments. If this be true it would not take much support on the part of the big interests to force a brisk upward movement. Thus far they have shown no disposition to support the market.

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New Haven was heavy in both markets. On the local exchange it opened unchanged at 132 1/2 and declined more than 2 points. Shoe Machinery opened off 1/4 at 41 and declined a good fraction. The rest of the market was weak.

Still further declines were recorded during the later trading and new low records were established by the market leaders for the year. At the beginning of the last hour Union Pacific was 3 points under last night's closing price.

Lower prices were recorded also for local securities. For the first time in nearly 70 years Boston & Maine shares broke below par, a small lot of 10 shares selling at 97 1/2. New Haven was also under pressure, selling down to 129. In 1910, the year that operation of the Boston & Maine was commenced, the stock sold as low as 82, but subsequently it sold well above par, the highest price ever reached being 239, when the stock paid 9 per cent. The lowest point was 43 1/2, quoted when the road was organized. In 1908, when the dividend was cut from 7 per cent to 6 per cent, it sold as low as 114.

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THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Thursday; moderate northeast winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair and continued cool tonight and Thursday; frost in northern portion tonight.

An extended area of high pressure over the lake region is causing cool, pleasant weather in the central and eastern sections. Frosts were reported from Michigan, New York and northern New England. Light scattered showers were reported in the Mississippi valley and on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts. There is no well defined storm area this morning east of the Rocky mountains. Conditions favor for this vicinity fair weather and continued cool tonight followed on Thursday by increasing cloudiness and slowly rising temperature.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 52.12; 10 a. m. 54.12. Average temperature yesterday, 60.1-24.

IN OTHER CITIES

Buffalo 62. Albany 62.4. New York 62.4. Pittsburgh 62.4. Washington 62.4. St. Louis 62.4. Jacksonville 62.4. Denver 62.4. Montreal 62.4. St. Paul 62.4. Portland 62.4. San Francisco 62.4.

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW

Sun rises 5:22. High water, 3:07 a. m., 3:29 p. m. Length of day, 12:39.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Allis-Chalmers	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Allis-Chalmers pfd.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Amalgamated	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Ag. Chemical	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am. Beet Sugar	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am. Can	10 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am. Can. pfd.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	22 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	260 1/2	260 1/2	260 1/2	260 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	71 1/2	71 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	75 1/2	75 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	133 1/2	133 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	46 1/2	46 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	121 1/2	121 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	122 1/2	122 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	14 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	153 1/2	154 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	140 1/2	140 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	36 1/2	36 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	132 1/2	132 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	67 1/2	67 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	101 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	114 1/2	114 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	140 1/2	140 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	31 1/2	31 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	120 1/2	120 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	29 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	14 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	29 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	108 1/2	108 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	112 1/2	112 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	143 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	163 1/2	163 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	115 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	63 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Am. L. & L. pfd.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
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LOCALS ARE WEAK

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ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW

Sun rises 5:22. High water, 3:07 a. m., 3:29 p. m. Length of day, 12:39.

AUSTIN TO HAVE A POWER PLANT

AUSTIN, Tex.—Contract recently entered into by the city commission of Austin with William B. Johnson of Hartford, Conn., representing the Hydraulic Properties Company of New York, for reconstruction of the

Market Reports

SHIPPING NEWS

Two big ocean liners are fast nearing port, the Allan line steamer Sardinian being reported 30 miles southeast of Sable island at 7:20 a. m. Tuesday. She is expected to dock tomorrow morning from Glasgow with 195 cabin passengers. The Leyland line steamer Devonian from Liverpool was reported 90 miles southeast of Sable island at 7 p. m. Tuesday and is expected to arrive in port late tomorrow. She is bringing 134 cabin passengers, among whom is Everett L. Gorchell, teacher of the civil service evening class at the Boston Y. M. C. A.

Sailing on the United Fruit Company's steamer Admiral Dewey, Captain O'Neill, today for the tropics was a large party of tourists, among whom were Mrs. Sarah R. Cushing of Milton, C. L. Bulard of Medford, G. F. Logan of West Bridgewater, Miss Augusta Tassamari and Miss Emma Tassamari of Salem, Mrs. Franklin Kern, J. N. Hazeltine, J. H. Sumner, P. E. Barclay, Leopold Bollen, Mrs. A. Bollen and Miss Laura Brown of Boston. The Dewey will go to Port Antonio and other Jamaican ports. She carried out a considerable quantity of general cargo.

The United Fruit Company's steamer Juan, Capt. L. B. Larson, arrived today from Port Maria and Port Antonio, taking the berth vacated by the Dewey. The fruiter reached port considerably advanced of the time she was expected. Her cargo consisted of 17,942 bunches of bananas.

Considerable groundfish was on hand at T wharf today, 15 vessels being in, most of them having large fares. The arrivals were: Str. Ripple 60,000 pounds, Annie & Jennie 7000, Sadie M. Numan 70,000, Flavia 23,000, Ellen C. Burke 61,000, Jeanette 53,000, Hortense 67,100, Mary C. Cantor 27,300, Gladys & Nellie 104,000, Hope 11,000, Pearl 5300 Clivia Sears 5000, Esther Gray 8000, Ignatious Enos 4000 and the Matchless 32,400.

In addition to their fares of groundfish, the schooners Jeanette and Hortense had halibut on board, the former having 600 pounds and the latter 800.

Dealers' prices at T wharf remained high today although fish was more abundant than yesterday when the prices jumped. Today's prices per hundred-weight follow: Steak cod 89, market cod \$4.75, haddock \$3.75, pollock \$3.75, large hake \$2.75 medium hake \$2.25, and cusk \$3.25.

Discharging her cargo of pulp iron and hides today, the Danish steamer Kentucky arrived here last evening from Kallimburg, Copenhagen and Christiania, under command of Captain Kylesbeck.

PRICE CUTTING IN STEEL TRADE.

NEW YORK.—Price cutting in the steel industry has now become so widespread that the condition is nothing less than an open market.

That this was true was admitted today by an official of the United States Steel Corporation. He said that sales agents of the corporation were now under no restrictions as to what price they should charge and were at liberty to use their own judgment in competitive business.

The various subsidiaries of the corporation are accordingly making concessions where necessary and there is good ground for believing that this is the reason why the business taken by the United States Steel Corporation recently has been proportionately in excess of the amount taken by the independents.

In the New York district where competition is not so severe prices have been fairly well maintained but in the Chicago district the price cutting has been very severe and very low prices have been made especially in bars and plates. The same is more or less true of the Philadelphia district.

WILL HASTEN ROAD EXTENSION

Charles M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, is quoted by William E. Curtis in the Chicago Record-Herald as saying that the company hopes to be running trains into Providence next year.

"The people of Rhode Island are friendly," continued Mr. Hays, "and the officials are giving us every support and encouragement, but the New Haven company is resisting every move we make. They even tried to build shops on our right of way. The Governor of Rhode Island, Mr. Pothier, is a French-Canadian, born in Quebec, and is taking a great interest in our project for that reason, as well as realizing the advantages of competition."

FRENCH CROP REPORT

PARIS.—The official French report places the wheat crop for this year at 320,000,000 bushels with the natural weight of 63 pounds per bushel, comparing with last year's crop of 268,000,000 bushels with natural weight of 60.7 pounds per bushel.

PETITIONS FOR BOND ISSUE

Middlesex & Boston Street Railway has petitioned the railroad commission for permission to issue \$1,015,000 5 percent bonds, to be used for paying or refunding bonds of various companies consolidated, and also to issue \$468,000 bonds to repay money borrowed.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str. Franconia (Br.) Smith, Liverpool via Queenstown.
Str. Sachem (Br.) Murdock, Liverpool.
Str. Juan (Nor.) Larsen, Port Antonio, Jam.
Str. Quantico, Hillary, Philadelphia.
Str. Bunker Hill, Lewis, New York.
Str. H. M. Whitney, Crowell, New York.

Str. Bay State, Cummings, Newport News, towed bgs Britannia.
Str. Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.
Str. City of Bangor, Colby, Bath, Me.
Str. Ransom B. Fuller, Linacott, Portland, Me.
Str. City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug Gwalia, Morse, Newport News, towed bgs Cassie (for Lynn) and Annie.
Tug Covington, Law, Newport News, towed bgs Kentucky and Lancaster.
Tug Lykens, Bengstrom, Philadelphia, towed bgs Paxtang and Tulpehook.
Tug H. A. Mathes, Ross, Gloucester, Mass.

Sch. Annie (Br.) Doucette, Salmon River, N. S.
Sch. George R. Bradford, Littlefield, Rockport, Mass.

Sailed

Strs. Admiral Dewey, Port Antonio, Jam.; Governor Dingley, St. John, N. B. via Portland and Eastport; tugs Carlisle, Philadelphia, towed bgs Henry Clay and Silver Brook, clg at Salem for lg Cleona; Lykens, do, towed bgs Coalco, clg at Salem for lg Saucon, and at New Bedford for lg Draper; Charles T. Gallagher, Newport, towed bgs Scully, for Newport News; str. Romanic (Br.) Azores, Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa; Ocean (Nor.) Sydney, C. B.; Gloucester, Newport News and Baltimore; Bunker Hill, New York.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

NEW YORK.—Strs. El Valle, Galveston; Scottish Prince, Santos, Rio Janeiro, Bahia and Trinidad; Tabor, C. L. La Bretagne, Havre; Oceania, Mediterranean ports; bark Sinder, Davison, Newcastle, N. B.; str. Princess Irene, Mediterranean ports; Magdalena, Southampton via West Indies; Dorothy, Chile via Baltimore; Dorothy, Boca Grande.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS

BARACOA, Sept. 9.—Sld, str. Vincenzo di Giorgio, Boston.

LUXENBURG, N. S., Sept. 8.—Cld, sch. Pansy, Boston.

PORT LIMON, C. R., Sept. 10.—Sld, str. Limon, Boston.

PORT ANTONIO, Sept. 9.—Sld, str. Jose, Boston.

RAPID TRANSIT AUGUST GAINS

Gross receipts of Brooklyn Rapid Transit for August recorded one of the largest gains in many a month. The increase of \$138,000 was equal to a gain of \$4450 per day. How this compares with recent months is shown by the contrast of a \$2000 daily gain in July, \$3500 daily in June and only \$500 in May. The average daily gain for the fiscal year to June 30 last was \$2000.

The quarter to Sept. 30 is ordinarily the best riding period in the year and the big gain this August was largely a reflection of good riding weather and the contrast with a poor summer in 1910. The August rate of increase has continued over into September and for the first 10 days of this month increases have been running at the rate of \$2000 per day.

For its late fiscal year ended June 30 it is understood that Brooklyn Rapid Transit earned a dividend balance for its \$45,000,000 stock of slightly better than 6 per cent, or 1 per cent over the 5 per cent distribution. In ordinary times a balance of better than 6 per cent would create some demand for a higher dividend, but the best opinion is that Brooklyn Rapid Transit is now paying to its shareholders as much as they are likely to get until the effect of subway expansion is clearly shown.

THE RISE IN SUGAR PRICES

Although there were no further advances in the price of sugar, either raw or refined, in New York yesterday, brokers were interested in the cables from Paris telling of a rise in prices there to the highest recorded since 1893. In New York raw sugar is selling at 5.75 cents per pound and granulated at 6.75 cents, the American Sugar Refining Company's price, and 7 cents per pound, the price made by all other refineries at present in the market. These levels have not been touched before for 22 years, or since the summer of 1889, when raw sugar went to 8.06 cents per pound, and granulated to 9.06 cents for net cash.

The short Cuban crop last season, about 300,000 tons below normal, coupled with the practical failure of the European beet sugar crop, is at the bottom of the rise in sugar prices, which has amounted to about 2 cents a pound in two months, but brokers suspect that speculation has also had a large share in forcing the rapid rise. Ordinarily Europe's sugar beet crop suffices for home demands and supplies a surplus for the English market. This year the shortage has put the price up abroad.

Produce Shipping

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York
Martha Washington, for Naples, Sept. 13
Mauretania, for Liverpool, Sept. 13
La Savoie, for Havre, Sept. 14
Cedric, for Liverpool, Sept. 14
United States, for London, Sept. 14
Campanello, for Rotterdam, Sept. 14
Birna, for Rotterdam, Sept. 14
America, for Naples-Genoa, Sept. 15
Roma, for Naples, Sept. 15
George Washington, for Bremen, Sept. 15
Duca di Genova, for Naples, Sept. 15
Mauretania, for Southampton, Sept. 16
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York, Sept. 16
Minnehaha, for London, Sept. 16
New York, for Southampton, Sept. 16
Columbia, for Glasgow, Sept. 16
Italia, for Naples, Sept. 16
La Bretagne, for Havre, Sept. 16
Verona, for Naples-Genoa, Sept. 16
Ryndam, for Rotterdam, Sept. 16
Kronpr. Ceclie, for Bremen, Sept. 16
Blucher, for Hamburg, Sept. 16
Devonian, for Liverpool, Sept. 16
Grenada, for Manchester, Sept. 16
Lusitania, for Liverpool, Sept. 16
Cretic, for Gibraltar-Naples, Sept. 16

Sailings from Boston
Arable, for Liverpool, Sept. 13
Romanic, for Mediterranean ports, Sept. 13
Bohemian, for Liverpool, Sept. 13
Haverford, for Liverpool, Sept. 13
Ancona, for Mediterranean ports, Sept. 13
Maulout, for Antwerp, Sept. 13
Lake Manitou, for Liverpool, Sept. 14
Montfort, for London, Sept. 14
Albania, for London, Sept. 14
Montcalm, for Bristol, Sept. 14
Trenton, for Liverpool, Sept. 14
Mount Temple, for London, Sept. 14
Lake Champlain, for Liverpool, Sept. 14
Meganic, for Montreal, Sept. 14

Sailings from Liverpool
Celtic, for New York, Sept. 14
Lake Champlain, for Montreal, Sept. 14
Canadian, for Boston, Sept. 14
Campanello, for New York, Sept. 14
Meganic, for Montreal, Sept. 14
Cymric, for Boston, Sept. 14
Merion, for Philadelphia, Sept. 14
Adriatic, for New York, Sept. 14
Empress of Britain, for New York, Sept. 14
Bohemian, for Boston, Sept. 14
Canada, for Montreal, Sept. 14
Haverford, for New York, Sept. 14
Arable, for Boston, Sept. 14
Southark, for Philadelphia, Sept. 14
Lake Manitou, for Montreal, Sept. 14
Carman, for New York, Sept. 14
Devonian, for Boston, Sept. 14
Laurentia, for Montreal, Sept. 14

Sailings from London
Mount Royal, for Montreal, Sept. 14
Minneapolis, for New York, Sept. 14
Montcalm, for Montreal, Sept. 14
Campanello, for Boston, Sept. 14
Lake Michigan, for Montreal, Sept. 14
Manchuria, for New York, Sept. 14
Sailings from Southampton
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York, Sept. 13
Oceania, for New York, Sept. 13
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for New York, Sept. 13
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for N. Y., Sept. 13
President Lincoln, for New York, Sept. 13
Ansonia, for Montreal, Sept. 13
Kaiser Wilhelm II, for New York, Sept. 13
Olympic, for New York, Sept. 13
Victoria Louise, for New York, Sept. 13
St. Louis, for New York, Sept. 13
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York, Sept. 13
Mauretania, for New York, Sept. 13
America, for New York, Sept. 13
St. Paul, for New York, Sept. 13

FOREIGN MAIL DEPARTURES FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 16

Mails for:
Jamaica, via Port Antonio, Sept. 13, 9 a.m.
Argentine, specially addressed for Italy, via Punta Delgada and Naples, Sept. 13, 9 a.m.
Jamaica, via Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 9 a.m.
Antonio, Sept. 13, 9 a.m.
Great Britain, Ireland and Africa (except Egypt), specially addressed for other destinations, via Queenstown and Liverpool, Sept. 13, 9 a.m.
Europe, Egypt, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for Great Britain, Ireland, Africa (except Egypt) and Azores, via Havre, Sept. 13, 9 a.m.
Costa Rica, via Port Limon, Sept. 13, 9 a.m.
Azores, via Providence, R. I., and Horta, Sept. 13, 9 a.m.
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for Azores, via Horta, Sept. 13, 9 a.m.
Germany, letter mail only, 2 cents per ounce, also specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen, Sept. 13, 9 a.m.
Newfoundland, Sept. 13, 9 a.m.
via Halifax, Sept. 13, 9 a.m.

Letters for Germany paid at the rate of two cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamer from New York to Hamburg.
Registered mail for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies close Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 p. m.; for other countries mail closes one hour earlier than time shown above.
Parcels post for Newfoundland and forward only on direct steamer from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's, Sept. 13, 9 a.m.
Parcels post for Labrador can only be forwarded on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's between July 1 and Oct. 1, 1911.
Mails for Cuba, all except those forwarded on direct steamer from New York every Thursday, Sept. 13, 9 a.m.
All steamers take specially addressed correspondence.
Parcels post mails for Jamaica and Costa Rica close one half hour earlier than the closing time shown above.
Parcels post mails for Great Britain and Ireland close Friday at 5 p. m., Germany 5 p. m., Monday and Friday, Italy 5 p. m., Tuesday and Wednesday, Norway, Sweden and Denmark 5 p. m., Wednesday. Newfoundland 4 p. m., Thursday and 5 p. m., Friday.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS FOR WARDDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mails for:
China, Japan and Korea, Sept. 13, 9 a.m.
Hawaii, Sept. 13, 9 a.m.
Philippines, Sept. 13, 9 a.m.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, Australia, except West, which is forwarded via Europe, Sept. 13, 9 a.m.
Hawaii, Sept. 13, 9 a.m.
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China, Japan and Korea, Sept. 13, 9 a.m.
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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

FULL VOTING RIGHTS
FOR WOMEN NEARLY
CARRIED IN NORWAY

(Special to the Monitor)
CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Reference has already been made in the columns of the Christian Science Monitor to a bill which it was proposed to lay before the Storting, providing for the admission of women to public offices which have hitherto been opened only to men. Owing, however, to a large number of questions which engaged the attention of the Storting, it was found impossible to bring forward the measure before the close of the session.

Another bill, providing that women should be granted political suffrage on the same conditions as men was defeated, however, since it did not obtain the two thirds majority required by the constitution, only 73 votes being recorded in favor of the measure and 43 against it.

It is considered that it is merely a question of time, and probably only a short time, before the measure will be passed. No objections were raised against the principle of women's suffrage, but it was deemed advisable not to advance too rapidly in this direction, the argument used being that women should gain more experience and deeper political insight, exercising the rights they had already got before a still greater political influence was granted to them.

SALVATION ARMY
AIDS EMIGRATION

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The Salvation Army is doing very good work with its emigration scheme, and each week at this season parties of women and children are being organized and sent out to Canada and elsewhere under personal conduct. These are the wives and children of men who have emigrated and proved themselves successful in their new work and country.

It is estimated that when the season's work is completed early in November, nearly 10,000 men, women and children will have emigrated under the Salvation Army's care to different countries, though mostly to Canada.

SAVINGS OF ITALIAN
PEOPLE SHOW GREAT
GROWTH IN TEN YEARS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Major Chapman, the consul-general for Florence, in his report on the trade of the district, says that during the last 10 years there has been a very striking increase in the savings among the people of Italy.

In 1900 the saving bank deposits hardly exceeded £80,000,000 (\$400,000,000), and in 1910 they were £200,000,000 (\$1,000,000,000), an increase of £120,000,000 in 10 years.

Wages in Italy have also steadily risen since 1900, and this no doubt accounts for the rise in deposits. In this increase Lombardy came first, Tuscany next, and these are followed by the Emilia provinces, Piedmont, Venetia, and Latium.

Tuscany, however, ranks only fourth with £4 4s. if the savings are considered in regard to the number of people in each district: Lombardy comes first with £7 14s. 5d., Emilia with £4 10s. and Latium with £4 7s. 2½d.

SUDAN BEING OPENED UP

(Special to the Monitor)
KHARTOUM—Another of the steps which are being taken to open up the country lying to the south of Khartoum has just been carried through by the completion of the road between Gallabat and Sennar. This road will be of the greatest service for the movement of cattle from Gallabat and the Abyssinian frontier to Sennar, from which point they will be transported by rail to Khartoum.

DR. GORE IS GIVEN VACANT SEE OF OXFORD

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—It is now officially announced that Dr. Gore, at present bishop of Birmingham, is to be translated to the vacant see at Oxford in succession to Dr. Francis Paget.

Dr. Gore's work in Birmingham during the last seven years has won him golden opinions, especially among social reformers, whose hands he has strengthened very considerably. His appointment to the bishopric of Oxford is con-

WOMEN OF TURKEY
PROMISED SULTAN'S
HELP IN INTERVIEW

(Special to the Monitor)
CONSTANTINOPLE—A further sign of the advance which is going on all over the world in the status of women is provided by the deputation of women which recently waited on and was received by the Sultan, whose promise to do what he could to improve the status of women in the Ottoman empire.

The women, who wore European clothes, were thickly veiled. They were introduced by the wife of Tewfik Pasha, the Young Turk leader and the sister of Ahmed Riza, the president of the Turkish Parliament.

Assuming that having been received by the Sultan himself the grand vizier, Hakkı Pasha, would also be willing to receive them, they proceeded to call upon him. He, however, sent out word that he was engaged.

The deputation would not be put off and quickly waited until finally they were admitted to his presence. The grand vizier is married to a Viennese lady and is known for his liberal views; he would not, however, bind himself to any definite promise.

COST OF ROUND
THE WORLD RUSH
GIVEN AS \$1200

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—M. Jagerschmidt, a journalist on the staff of the Paris newspaper Excelsior, who left Paris on July 17 last with the object of traveling round the world by the quickest possible route, arrived back, having broken the record by completing the journey in 39 days 19 hours 43 minutes 37 4-5 seconds. W. Brown and Mr. Mummick of New York did the same journey in 1909 in 41 days 12 hours.

M. Jagerschmidt's trip cost him about £240 (\$1200)—£120 for railway and steamship fares, and the rest for food, clothing, and tips.

The Excelsior offered a number of prizes for guessing the exact time that would be taken in accomplishing the journey. The answers had to be sent in before the start. A man succeeded in guessing the result to within 152.5 seconds, and a woman to within 1 minute 50.3-5 seconds.

A tour round France is being organized by another paper, in which any form of locomotion may be used, including aeroplanes.

SOUTH AFRICA
ARRANGING NEXT
MAIL CONTRACT

Government Will Prohibit Any Shipowner Granting Deferred Rebates From Joining in Future Tenders

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—It is understood that ever since the departure of Sir David Graaff, the South African minister for public works, numerous consultations have taken place between the government of the Union of South Africa and the various departments of the imperial government on the subject of tenders which are to be invited for the conveyance of the South African mails to and from England after the present contract has expired next year.

There has been some little difficulty in settling various items with respect to the terms of the proposed contract, but it is expected that a final decision will have been arrived at in the immediate future and the tender will be forthwith invited.

In accordance with the postoffice act, passed recently by the union parliament, whereby the government is prohibited from entering into contracts with shipowners who grant deferred rebates, a clause will be included in the tender prohibiting such shipowners from taking any part in the scheme.

QUEENSLAND PORT TO IMPROVE

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—At a special meeting of the Mackay harbor board it was unanimously decided to carry out the scheme of harbor improvements recommended by the harbor commission, which is estimated to cost £350,000 (\$1,750,000).

RED CLOVER PROFITABLE

(Special to the Monitor)
ASHBURTON, N. Z.—John Hunt, a dairy farmer in the Lower Hampstead district of the Ashburton county, has harvested 15 acres of red clover, which has yielded a big return. From the 15 acres he obtained 3921 pounds of seed, averaging 261 pounds per acre, which he disposed of at 8½d. per pound, bringing a return of £9 10s. (£40) per acre.

ENGLAND FAVORS MOTOR MAIL VAN

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The motor mail vans used by the general postoffice have proved so successful that a fresh quantity of 50 have now been ordered from Messrs. Dennis Brothers of Guildford, Surrey. Referring to the order, Raymond Dennis said at a meeting recently, that the recent order for 50 mail vans was the largest ever given in the motor industry. When the cars had been delivered there would, he said, be no less than 100 motor vans of the firm's make in the employment of the general postoffice. The average price of a motor mail van was, he said, £450 (\$2250).

GYPSIES GREET
GERMAN FELLOWS
GAILY IN LONDON

Gold and Silver Cups Used for a Banquet in Evening Although House Is Bare of Necessary Furnishing

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The company of gypsies, whose invasion of London has lately been mentioned in the Monitor, is encamped in and about a house and garden in Garratt lane, Wandsworth, which they have rented for a time.

At all times magnificently dressed in garments of carmine, red and other gay colors, and profusely decorated with rough jewelry, the day of the arrival of a contingent of German brethren was celebrated by a further accession of splendor. It was also the signal for the spending of a very idle day.

Gay rugs were spread upon the grass and the grown people and children dispersed themselves upon these from morning until night. Toward evening a banquet was prepared and the table was laid with gold and silver cups, in fact gold and silver is present everywhere, although the house is bare of furniture except of the most elementary description.

One of the chiefs declares that they have come to England to pursue their trade, and will remain here for six months. What their trade is, they are not inclined to divulge at present. They speak German, Russian, Polish, French, Spanish and fairly good English and have very grand manners. Fifty members of the tribe have been in England for some time and more are expected shortly. When they are all gathered together they propose sailing for South America.

BUILDING IS BRISK
IN JOHANNESBURG

(Special to the Monitor)
JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa—The activity in the building trade which characterized the whole of last year and a portion of 1900 continues. Several big works are nearing completion, but numerous large buildings are still under order. The Niagara skating rink, which is costing \$85,000, is expected to be furnished in about three months, and the new law courts, which have been erected at a cost of \$700,000, are shortly to be handed over to the government.

A noticeable feature of building operations are the number of new and imposing blocks which are being built by South African wholesale business houses.

PRODUCTION FIGURES
FOR UNITED KINGDOM
ARE NOW AVAILABLE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The returns just issued by the board of trade under the census of production act, 1906, permit of figures being given showing the production of the United Kingdom for the year 1907. The figures are as follows:

	Gross output. Net output.	Aver. No. employed.
England and Wales	£1,483,000,000 £903,000,000	45,704,000
Scotland	£28,000,000 £17,000,000	885,000
Ireland	£6,000,000 £2,000,000	287,000
Total	£1,577,000,000 £922,000,000	46,876,000

In connection with the above returns it should be mentioned that 100,000 out-workers who were shown as being borne on books of the employing firms were not included in the figures given; the average total of persons employed was therefore in reality about 7,000,000.

This being the first census taken under the act of 1906 no comparison with other years is possible. When fresh censuses are taken, however, it will be possible to measure the development of the manufacturing and extractive industries of the United Kingdom.

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LETTERS ARE FEATURE
OF MODERN PROGRESS

Visit to London's General Postoffice Is Revelation of Orderly Swiftmess in Each Big Department

WORLD SENDS BAGS

Sorting Room Has Perhaps Most Attraction With Its Rows of Busy Workers and Ever Rattling Stampers

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Assuredly modern arrangements stand foremost among the indications that mark this age as one of great progress and advancement. Inquire what the facilities were 100 years ago for transmitting the smallest of packets from London to New York, and vice versa, and it may then be realized a little more fully what the postal departments of the world are doing today.

To what extent these achievements in the matter of postage have influenced beneficially the various other lines along which progress has made its way is yet another question, but one that may justly claim the attention and interest of all nations. Properly to appreciate the splendid organization and methodical working of our postal systems, it is really necessary to spend a little while in one of the great centers of modern postage, such for instance as the London general postoffice.

Swing of Work Seen

Selecting the finest of that group of buildings in the neighborhood of Holborn that represents various branches of the postoffice, past and present, and having already obtained the necessary permit, it is possible to witness the work of this department in full swing.

Outside is passing a continuous stream of letter posters, hastening this way and that, and dropping by twos, and threes, and twenties, a never-ending avalanche of correspondence into the open mouths of the row of post boxes, that are indicated as "Foreign," "London," "Country," "Newspapers," and so forth, exactly above each aperture.

Standing, some few minutes later, down in the basement of the postoffice, and beneath these very boxes, a regular snow-fall of letters seems to be in progress, and opposite each shaft, down which they come rushing batch after batch, a postman is seen busily packing them away in bags. These bags are closed and sealed then and there, each in turn placed upon a tiny trolley, and automatically transmitted without delay to its proper destination to be sorted, stamped, and made up with the mail.

Service on Huge Scale

Walking through the vast corridors that lead from one branch of the department to another one is impressed with the huge scale upon which an up-to-date

ALBANIANS ARE RETURNING
TO THEIR DESOLATE LAND

Correspondent of London Times Describes Destruction by Turks and Says Urgent Private Help Will Be Needed to Supplement Official Maize Distribution

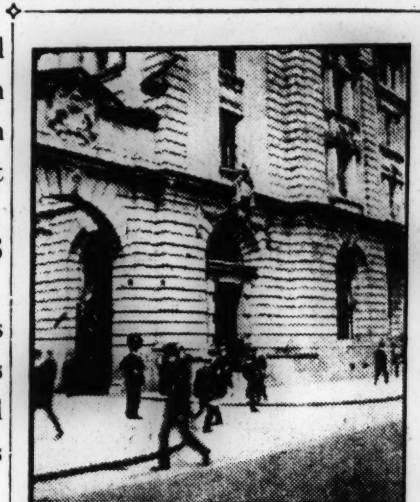
(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A correspondent of the Times, who has just made an independent tour of the Malisiori country with the permission of the Turks, explains that the destruction perpetrated by the Turkish armies in the district has been little, if at all, exaggerated.

Where a house has been left unburned, he writes, it was almost always because soldiers had been quartered there, or because it belonged to a Muhammadan family. The houses, he explains, stand charred and roofless, while the provision of maize, which the Turks have promised to the refugees on their return, is somewhat irregular in its distribution. In these circumstances, he is of opinion that urgent help will be needed in addition to the official help promised by the

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(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
KING EDWARD POSTOFFICE

postal service is based, and yet to what an extent the matter of distance in the problem of transmission is being daily more and more eliminated.

On entering the "bag room" these facts are more than ever brought home. Here in heaps lie the post bags of all nations. Bags from the United States, Canada, South America, India and Ceylon, from almost every country in Europe, in short from all the corners of the world. Once collected into bundles the bags are returned to their respective homes, and their places taken by the next arrivals, and so on day after day and week after week.

In this postoffice alone 2500 men are busy. It is the newest branch of the general postoffice and is named after King Edward, in whose reign it was opened. Not very far distant is the Mount Pleasant office, to which the country and foreign mails are transferred, and here 4000 men are at work. Many of these employees are postmen who sort letters and take their turn at the duty of delivering them as well.

Sorting Is Wonder

The sorting office, which is, perhaps, the greatest wonder of all to the visitor, is in a very large hall, containing row upon row of tables and shelves, row upon row of postmen at work sorting, and pile upon pile of letters that coming in are sorted and go out again. In this room are 84 large clocks, each one with four faces; there can be no excuse, therefore, for unpunctuality with the mails.

The rattle made by the stamping machines is almost ceaseless. Here is a Kraig machine at work, a Norwegian patent, stamping with ease 700 letters in the minute, and here two machines of a somewhat different type, both American inventions, which stamp 700 and 600 letters per minute respectively.

In the yard outside is the arrival platform, much like a railway station, where the various vans, wagons and carts discharge the loads of letters and parcels gathered in from the small local postoffices. Every one seems busy, but everything is done in order, methodically, and up to time, which is no doubt one of the reasons why the postal arrangements of the world are to be found occupying a place in the van of advancement.

MARKETS PUT UP
TO STOP DURBAR
RAISING PRICES

Delhi and Calcutta Given Reassurance by Action of Committee Which Is in Charge of the Royal Visit

(Special to the Monitor)

SIMLA, India—Considerable apprehension appears to be felt both in Delhi and in Calcutta that prices at these places will reach an unprecedented height on the occasion of the royal visit in December. Obviously such an impression, if without foundation, should be promptly negatived if the royal visit to these places is to be the success it is hoped that it will be.

The durbar committee have consequently issued a communique, explaining that with a view to preventing a rise in prices it has erected a large central market and three subsidiary markets in charge of an experienced superintendent. Well-known European and Indian firms will be prepared to sell stores, etc., in these markets at their usual price list quotations. As regards meat, vegetables, and country produce, the superintendent will fix a maximum price under the orders of the committee.

Meanwhile inquiries made in Calcutta would seem to show that there has been no great increase in the demand for accommodation during the time of the royal visit. The season will probably be busier than usual, but there is no indication so far that the demand for hotel and other accommodation will exceed the supply.

PRICES FOR HONEY
LOW THIS SEASON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The season has been an excellent one for honey. The Devonshire beekeepers have taken an enormous amount of honey from the hives, and have had difficulty in selling the sections even at as low a price as 7d. (14 cents).

It seems that there is no organization to supply honey in large amounts, and retailers only want it in big consignments. This prevents honey from being bought at a moderate rate. Letters have been received by the Daily Mail asking for addresses of beekeepers who are willing to retail their honey, and if the cottage beekeeper and the buyer could get into communication, the former ought to do a very fair trade.

It is proposed that buyers, by applying to the local or central beekeepers' associations, might be put into the way of getting honey at a reasonable price.

TABLE PROVES RISES
IN FOOD RATES FOR
BIG BRITISH CITIES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The extraordinary increase in the price of necessities, which has been one of the prime causes of the recent industrial disturbances, is brought out in the return compiled by the Daily Mail from the labor statistics issued by the Board of Trade. The prices quoted, in this return, in each case are for the same quantity bought in the year 1896 or 1910, the odd fractions being omitted:

	1896	1910	Increase
Bread	4 3 0	5 14 0	1 11 0
Flour	4 8 0	6 0 0	1 12 0
Beef	4 12 0	5 13 0	1 1 0
Mutton	4 0 0	5 4 0	0 15 0
Pork	4 14 0	5 5 0	0 11 0
Butter	3 18 0	6 18 0	3 0 0
Eggs	4 15 0	5 0 0	0 11 0
Cheese	4 11 0	5 12 0	1 1 0
Tea	4 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0
Cocoa	4 13 0	5 0 0	0 7 0
Sugar	4 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0
Jan. Treacle	5 0 0	6 0 0	1 0 0
Marmalade	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 0
Currents	4 3 0	6 0 0	2 3 0
Raisins	3 17 0	5 5 0	0 18 0
Rice	4 12 0	4 13 0	0 1 0
Tapioea	4 0 0	5 3 0	1 3 0
Oatmeal	5 0 0	5 13 0	0 13 0
Potatoes	4 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0

BRISBANE WATER CHEAPER

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—The Brisbane metropolitan water and sewerage board recently decided to reduce the minimum annual rates.

SMITH PATTERSON COMPANY

WEDDING GIFTS—
THAT ARE BEAUTIFUL,
USEFUL AND DURABLE.
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
OUR SILVER DEPT—
IS FULL OF THESE ARTICLES.
SMITH PATTERSON CO
52 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON

PROPOSED TRANSFER
OF FINNISH PILOTAGE
ROUSES OPPOSITION

(Special to the Monitor)

HELSINGFORS—The question of the transference of the Finnish pilot and lighthouse service to the control of the Russian ministry of marine has already been referred to in The Christian Science Monitor, and it has been pointed out that the proposal has met with no small amount of opposition not only in Finland itself but in those countries whose ships frequent these waters.

In view of the fact that the Russian council of ministers has now instructed the minister of marine, together with the minister of justice, to draft a bill dealing with the matter, the question will undoubtedly again arouse considerable discussion.

The fact is that the Finnish pilots possess a knowledge equalled by no other men of the intricate channels and passages between the various skerries and sunken rocks off the coast of Finland, and it is considered that if this service is entrusted to men who have not had the life-long experience possessed by the Finnish pilots, results are not likely to be satisfactory.

The transfer of the Finnish pilot and lighthouse service to the Russian admiralty was considered some 18 months ago. The opinion expressed among British seafaring men at the time was that the change would be detrimental and that it was essential for the satisfactory operation of the pilot service that it should remain under Finnish control, and this opinion will doubtless be expressed again.

MILK INDUSTRY SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

BLOEMFONTEIN, S. Africa—An attempt is being made to establish a condensed milk industry at Parys in the Orange Free State. The imports of this commodity into the union during 1910 were valued at \$1,755,000, the whole or greater portion of which, it is considered, might be produced in the country.

M. MALEVITCH APPOINTED

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG—It is announced that M. Malevsky Malevitch, Russian ambassador to Japan, will act as plenipotentiary in connection with the settlement of questions relating to the new commercial treaty between this country and China.

MEN'S HATS
SOFT AND DERBY HATS
in the Latest Styles and Colors
Prices 3.50 4.00 5.00
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126 Tremont St., Boston.
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The Monitor
ON
SATURDAY

Is Now Running
**Two Pages for
The Boys and Girls**
In Which Appear
The Busyville Bees

comical illustrations by Floyd Triggs, with a story in verse by M. L. Baum, embodying information about flowers in a very delightful manner.

Wonder Book of
Nature

Illustrated stories of Remarkable Caves; of Volcanoes and Strange Mountain Forms; of Natural Bridges, Great Waterfalls, Lakes and Glaciers; of Wonderful Plants, Birds, Beasts and Fishes.

Junior Philatelist

A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to this entertaining pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

The Camera Contest

Is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and
Short Stories

are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

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Catalogue Free
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THE HOME FORUM

AMERICA AS A LAND OF POESY

ONE of the significant events of the hour has apparently taken place without much notice on the part of the public: This is the recent visit of George Viereck to the University of Berlin as representative and advocate of American poetry. He is one of the founders of the Poetry Society of America, organized to encourage the love of lyric art, and went to Germany as forerunner of an exchange of poets which should parallel the already existing exchange of students and professors between Europe and America.

His analysis of the poetic situation of America as reported in Current Literature contains the interesting announcement that our land is full of poets, poets worthy of being taken seriously and studied abroad. One result of his mission is an effort to introduce the study of American poetry, classic and modern, in Germany. The "Amerika Institut" of Berlin is to compile a library of American poets for the use of German students.

The classic American poets are Longfellow and his like. These men follow more or less the traditions of old European culture and are neither aristocrats like Poe and his imitators nor democrats like Whitman and his school. But whether touching the poets of the time or those further back, Mr. Viereck finds

Rossini as a Critic

Although Rossini seldom went to the opera he could not resist the temptation of hearing one of Wagner's works, says a writer in Musical Opinion. It was "Tannhauser." Afterward when asked to give his opinion of the opera he said:

"It is too important and too elaborate a work to be judged after a single hearing, but I shall not give it a second."

Somebody once handed him a score of one of Wagner's latest music dramas and presently remarked that he was looking it upside down. "Well," said Rossini, "I have already read it the other way and I am trying this, as I really can make nothing of it."

Liszt had just played one of his so-called symphonic poems to Rossini. "I prefer the other," said Rossini enigmatically. Liszt naturally asked which "other."

"The chaos in Haydn's 'Creation,'" was the withering reply.

There is no solitude in nature.
—Schiller.

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DESIGN MAKES OF ART WORK A UNIT

BEGINNING with the statement that the great weakness of modern painting is a lack of design, Kenyon Cox, writing in Scribners, gives the following practical explanation of what he means by design, which he says is what is really meant by the word composition, though the latter connotes less an underlying plan. One composes a pudding, one designs a painting. He says:

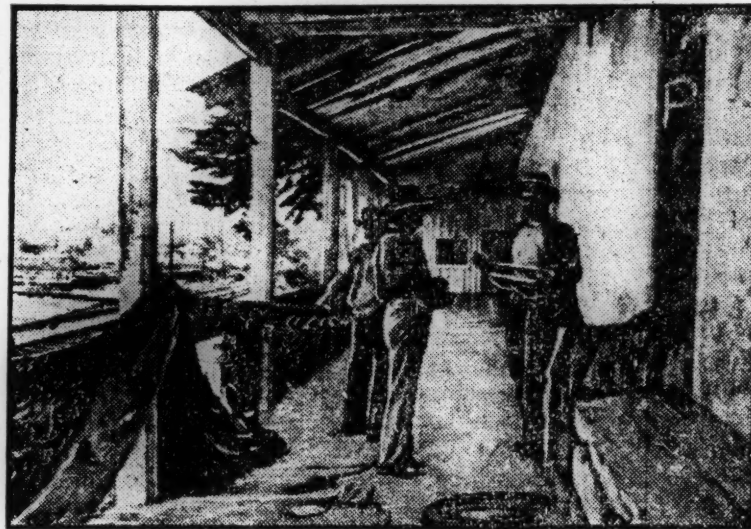
Design is arrangement, is order, is selection. Design is the thing that makes a work of art a unit, that makes it a whole rather than a haphazard collection of unrelated things or a slice of unassimilated nature. It does not merely concern itself with great decorative compositions or arrangements of many figures—it is necessarily present in the simplest problems art can set itself. Suppose you are to paint a portrait head. There will be questions of drawing, of character and expression, of light and shade and color, of the handling of your material, to all of which you must find

answers; but before you can consider any of these things, there will be the initial question: where are you to place the head on your canvas? How far from the top and the bottom, how far from the left or the right hand border? And what is the shape of your canvas to be, rectangular or circular or oval, and what shall be the proportion of height to width? This is the fundamental problem of design, the problem of the division of space. If you are going to do a little more of the figure, other problems will come into play. Shall you include the hands, and, if so, where shall you place

them? That is the problem of the balancing of dominant and subordinate masses. What is the general silhouette of your figure, and where shall it cut the borders of your canvas? That is the problem of line. If you do not settle it intentionally and well it will settle itself accidentally, and, in all probability, badly. The problems of design are essentially the same in everything you do; they only become more complicated as the subject becomes more complex.

The article is illustrated with reproductions of great masterpieces and remarks upon the artistic design of each.

LAND OF THE FORTY-NINERS



OLD CUSTOM HOUSE, MONTEREY, CAL.

MONTEREY was the old capital of the California country and the old custom house still standing here is preserved as a monument of a historical past. It is interesting that so much history is associated with California, one of the younger or middle-aged states (admitted 1850), and so far from the place where the United States government originated. Of course the historical memories here are of a different quality from those which make England the place of dear

tradition for the eastern borders of the land. The Spanish explorers and conquerors left their trace in our western lands and with the longer persisting of the Indian traces do much to give to western America a different flavor from the regions of the East and the South. There is just enough of this local color to make the change from one region to another interesting, and to emphasize rather than obliterate the actual homogeneity of our far-flung national civilization.

OUR OWN WAY

THE man who always wants his own way and is determined to have it, no matter what the cost, is the man who is always in trouble. Uneasy, disgruntled, embittered and headstrong, he is truly a sorry, pathetic sight; and why? Simply because he has become the abject slave of two evils, viz., selfishness and stubbornness, both of which are corner-stones in the foundation of all human discord.

No one who builds on selfishness can be genuinely happy and successful. He may seem to thrive and prosper, may even seem to be "in great power," spreading himself like a green bay tree; but such is only a seeming which must sooner or later be unmasked and exposed. No one who bases conduct on stubbornness can enjoy real peace, contentment and freedom, for stubbornness is strictly opposed to these and all other high blessings. Selfishness and stubbornness are indeed evils of the worst type, evils which on every hand so much need to be intelligently attacked and overcome.

A noted writer once said, "The mistakes that we mortals make when we have our own way might fairly raise some wonder that we are so fond of it." How true. And yet it would appear that the more of these mistakes a mortal makes, the more he wants and is bound to have his own way. And why is this? For the very reason that the erring belief of human mind and its asserted will power are in the first place responsible for making him believe that his way is the best, and that if it is pursued it will bring him the good he seeks and is confident he should have. As this supposed mind binds him strive to have his own way, and as it thereby makes many mistakes and causes much misery, it endeavors to excuse itself by continually suggesting other methods of action, but it always

becomes more and more involved in error as it proceeds on its selfish and stubborn course. And so the individual who is either ignorantly or maliciously dominated by this mind—this mortal, material mind, which tries hard to believe wholly in itself and that nothing outside of itself is of any particular importance—needs to be corrected and helped; needs to be instructed up and out of his wrong theories, schemes and desires.

Christian Science has come to show mortals the way. It has come to lead them in paths which they have not known, "paths of righteousness," "beside the still waters," where they may rejoice and be glad all their days. To countless thousands this Science has already proved a benediction by revealing itself to be the Comforter, promised aforetime by Christ Jesus. Being no respecter of persons nor of difficulties, it stands ever ready to uplift and save any and all who will approach it aright—in meekness, humility, sincerity and true repentance. Tenderly and compassionately it says, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; . . . and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy and my burden is light."

Very few who have become loyal students of Christian Science were not formerly governed in some degree by selfishness and stubbornness. In many instances these foes had gotten such a firm hold on their victims that rescue from their grip seemed almost impossible. But today these same students are testifying to having been wonderfully loosed from this awful bondage and to having been given a new lease on life through the healing ministrations of Christian Science. Thankful for the good it has already brought them, thankful that they have at last been led to

Truth and shown how to work out their own salvation, they are progressing as best they can, each day gaining a better understanding that equips them for better practice.

Christian Science is the exact and demonstrable knowledge of the words and works of Christ Jesus. Therefore it is based on the never-changing, ever-operative and eternal laws of God, those laws to which the Master referred when he said, "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work . . . The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise." Christian Science is built not on personal authority, but on divine Principle; is "born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God." On this account it is capable of repeating, and is repeating "in large measure, the works which Jesus did and said should be done by all who believe on him, or, in other words, by all who understand the truth of being as God means it to be understood.

Jesus was mankind's Exemplar. Having come into the world to walk in the way of God's appointing and not in his own way, as he himself many times declared, it was necessary for him to harmonize himself with God completely. In order to do this, we read that he studied and worked and prayed every hour; that he carefully and calmly took up arms against the asserted and false claims of matter and that he bravely and wisely defended the omnipotence, omniscience and omnipresence of Spirit. Jesus was most fiercely beset by temptations, trials and tribulations, but he always came forth victorious because he was faithful and obedient to his highest understanding of God and His protecting all-power. "When the human element in him struggled with the divine, our great Teacher said: 'Not my will, but Thine, be done!'"—that is, Let not the flesh, but the Spirit, be represented in me" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 33).

Because Jesus continually worked out his own salvation and proved his God-given dominion and freedom, he was able to help others work out their salvation and come into possession of their divine rights. Because he willingly and gladly subdued his own will that he might do God's will, it is requisite that those who desire to follow him and share his blessings should do the same. According to the Scriptures, God is and always will be the same as He was in the days of the earthly Jesus, and so His will is and always must be the same as then. If it were possible for three hundred years after the inception of the Christian era for men and women to walk in the Master's footsteps, to put down the human will with its train of sin, sickness, sorrow and death, and to be governed by the divine will with its unselfishness, gentleness, goodness, health, holiness and joy, it is possible today; and the fruits of Christian Science are bearing witness to this fact everywhere.

VISIT TO THE ARDENNES IN MAY

TOWARD the end of a warm May day we arrived at Rochfort, which is situated high up in the beautiful Ardennes, where the air and atmosphere are that of a mountain village.

At 8:30 we started for a stroll, straight up the long, steep, cobble-paved village street, bordered with chestnut trees. The quaint little shops and tiled cottages had chairs and tables in front of them, and the peasants, their work over, sat out knitting and chatting. They all smiled and nodded "Bon soir" to us as we passed, their bright friendliness and innate courtesy seeming very attractive to us English people. Suddenly a sound of bells was heard and some horses came into sight, unyoked, ridden by their blue-smocked drivers, the harness decorated with little bells, while some dogs drawing little carts trotted briskly by, glad to be nearing food and rest. Higher still we met a peasant girl, singing as she walked in front of a

small flock of goats, her dark face and sturdy form reminding one of Italy.

The street winds up and up, the cottages growing scarcer and the gardens round them larger, till at last we find ourselves on the open road bordered with woods which stretch for miles in every direction. The silence is intense, while the cool air is filled with a thousand perfumes. Pine, hay, hawthorne, apple-blossom, all mingled, bringing to mind the poet's words, "Harmonious silence breathes the while in scent instead of sound."

We turn a corner and there in the dim half-light a forest of foam seems to hover in front of us. Coming nearer we find a meadow carpeted with wild flowers, and thick with apple trees in full bloom; so luxuriant is the blossom that the branches seem laden with snow. Into this we wander, the wild parsley and moon-daisies reaching above our knees, and "Dim-starred with white, a flowery bed glimmered the rich dusk through."

We find a low mossy wall on which to sit while we listen to the beautiful notes of a nightingale, which bursts forth in a stream of song. The wooded uplands stretch away on every side, the shining lamps of the fireflies flit through the trees, and far below the little village lies wrapped in deepest peace. Occasionally the sound of a bell or the murmur of the little river Lomme whisper of the valley at our feet, while the stars are hanging low and gleaming brightly above the firs.

Modern Towers of Babel

"Leaving all advertising value out of consideration," I asked F. H. Kimball, who built the Trinity, the Empire, the City Investing, and other beautiful buildings, says a writer in London World's Work, "would you undertake to design an office building of the tower type that would be a paying investment?"

"Not unless I may have a tower whose dimensions will yield a very considerable floor space," was the cautious answer.

And there you have the key to the whole question of heights. The skyscraper will be stopped by economics long before it reaches the point where it will be halted by physical difficulties.

"How high will the ultimate skyscraper go—the final word on the subject—leaving rentable floor space out of consideration?" I asked one architect.

"That depends upon the base," he said. "If you will give me a base large enough, I am willing to go up 2000 feet."

"How large is 'a base large enough'?"

"One tenth of the height. For 2000 feet I should want a base 200 feet square."

Figured on that basis, the Metropolitan Tower might have been carried up for about 4000 feet instead of stopping at 700.

Music by the Blue Danube

Strauss came next to Wagner as an operatic favorite in Vienna last season, but it happened to be Johann Strauss, not Richard! The Viennese think so highly of the waltz king's operettas that they produce them at their imperial opera with the same care as grand operas, and with grand opera singers. The result is that "The Gypsy Baron" was cinderella last season 19 times, "Cinderella" eight times, and the "Fledermaus" five times, making altogether 32. Wagner's operas were sung 64 times. Richard Strauss's operas were heard 25 times—the "Rosenkavalier" 18 times, "Elektra" eight times. Altogether, 60 different operas by 54 composers had 294 performances, and besides these there were 15 different ballets, which were represented 91 times at the same house. —New York Post.

Vision of a Day That Is to Be

A DAY will come when a cannon ball will be exhibited in public museums, just as an instrument of torture is now, and people will be amazed that such a thing could ever have been.

A day will come when these two immense groups, the United States of America and the United States of Europe, will be seen placed in the presence of each other, extending the hand of fellowship across the ocean, exchanging their produce, their industries, their arts, their genius, clearing the earth, peopling the desert, . . . and uniting, for the good of all, these two irresistible and infinite facts, the fraternity of men and the power of God.—Victor Hugo in 1849.

Fliers Multiplying Rapidly

The number of those who go up in the air in ships is constantly increasing. True, the heavens are not as yet black with the birdmen in the vicinity of any one of us, but the total of the world's flock of fliers has enormously increased, and thousands of nestlings are constantly putting out into the air, says a writer in the Review of Reviews.

Taking into account the many aviation schools already in existence, and the great host of airmen flying independently in different parts of the world, it is estimated that the actual number of fliers is near 3000. Of the 700 recognized pilots, over half belong to France, 128 to Great Britain, 46 to Germany, 38 to Italy, 37 to Russia, and 31 to America. Of the 700 or more machines of standard types used, the biplanes are in a majority of about 50. The Farman leads with 135, the other makes following at different figures below 60, Wrights numbering 39 and the Curtiss 13. Among the monoplanes, Bleriot stands at the top with 158, the Antoinette being second with 47.

"Isn't this taxicab going rather slowly?" asked the impatient man. "You're looking at the wrong place," replied the driver. "You want to stop observing the passing scenery and keep your eye on the fare register."—Washington Star.

Panel Paintings of Today

An interesting note of the artistic things that are being done today is found for those who love their older Europe in an account in the Studio of a series of wall panels which have been painted by George Sheringham for a house in England. They are painted on silk and with a conscious decorative intent which makes their technique of special interest to the artist. Here is a bit of vague landscape, here a dainty maiden in a swing. Here an intimate interior, there the greenroom of a theater, these scenes set small and fine in the midst of framing ornament which makes them of various shapes and sizes, while of course each main panel is alike and probably relies for its total color effect on the large, undecorated spaces of the silk.

Earth Is Shrinking

The earth is only about one eleventh as large as it was in the days of our great-grandfathers, and it is still shrinking. True, surveys and measurements do not show it to be smaller. Its circumference is still nearly 25,000 miles. But within the last century there has been so great an increase in the rate of speed at which man can travel that, for practical purposes, the earth is 11 times smaller than it used to be. —Youths Companion.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Right-Handed Parrots

Past the parrot cages walked the bird fancier, poking an inquisitive finger at the birds.

"I am looking for a right-handed parrot," he said, "but there doesn't seem to be one in this lot. Most parrots are left-handed. Training, not nature, made them so."

"Their owners are right-handed and when putting out a finger for the bird to stand on it is most convenient for him to step up with the left foot. In a little while that left-handed action becomes second nature and he doesn't know how to use his right foot first."

"The only right-handed parrots have belonged to left-handed persons. In their training the order was reversed. The left finger was extended for a perch and the bird naturally grasped it with his right foot."—New York Sun.

Picture Puzzle



What coin?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Jackal.

New Power for the Camera

A new wonder has been added to the power of the camera. Most of us have some knowledge of photography, and know therefore that though we set the camera to take objects at a certain distance, the camera takes in the scenery which lies beyond the point at which we aim. But the extra detail lacks sharpness, and we cannot tell what distance it represents.

A new camera has been invented by a Vienna savant which not only enables him to take photographs at enormous distances, but also indicates the distance of all the objects reflected on the plate. If a picture of a ship far out at sea were taken from a distant point the photographer would be able to tell, by fine parallel lines running across the plate, the distance of the ship from the camera when the photograph was taken. —The Little Paper.

AMERICAN HUSBANDS AND THEIR WIVES

WRITING on the world-old problem of how to make both ends meet in household economies Mrs. Margaret Sangster says, in the Cosmopolitan:

I hold a brief for the American husband, the most unselfish, courteous and devoted husband the wide world around. The weakest thing about him is that if his wife asks for a diamond tiara he cannot obtain it for her he reviles himself and metaphorically sits down and bewails his day.

The American wife at her best is a level-headed, gracious, sweet and sensible woman. Her prevailing mistake in our modern days is that she measures everything in her own life against the life of a neighbor or friend many degrees above her in the possession of this world's goods. Avoiding this fallacy and reducing the difficult proposition of in-

come and outgo to its appropriate terms, there is no reason why she should not be the happiest wife under the sun.

Unfortunately three-fourths of our women act upon feeling and not upon

In Praise of the Rural Housewives

Miss Ada L. Dauman, after trying the food in nearly 100 farm homes in New York, New Jersey and the New England states, reported to the National Civic Federation that farmers' wives are much better cooks and housekeepers than city women. Miss Dauman made the investigation while inspecting summer boardings for working girls. —Milwaukee Free Press.

reason; impulse instead of judgment is their guide. They decline to take a back seat if they have been accustomed to one in front. For generations, it may be, women have been treated so much like grown-up children that they have not received the definite and positive training in finance which might enable them to distinguish between essentials and non-essentials. Far be it from me to cast reproach or slur upon self-denying, pure-hearted and faithful women—mothers, wives and daughters—yet under my observation has fallen within recent years more than one shameful divorce that was directly due neither to the parsimony nor the infidelity of the man, but to the extravagance and insatiable determination on the part of a blundering and thoroughly selfish woman, to have and to spend great sums of money.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, September 13, 1911

Railroad Control in Mexico

THERE have been persistent rumors since the recent political disturbances in Mexico, and especially since the retirement of President Diaz, to the effect that private interests were gradually gaining control of the national railroads in that republic. These rumors are now shown to be without foundation, and a fact again made public in this connection should go far toward removing the impression in this country, or wherever else it may exist, that the Mexican government has exhibited either carelessness or lack of forethought or efficiency in the handling of its affairs.

The reason why the national railroads of Mexico remain in control of the government, and are likely always to remain so, is not hard to find. When Mexico was exploited by railroad builders and investors, the republic granted liberal concessions. It recognized the fact that Americans were good railroad builders and excellent railroad managers, and it was perfectly willing to leave the transportation lines and the development and handling of traffic in their hands. But it had taken the precaution, first of all, to provide against possible misunderstandings in the future. The time might come when American or any other kind of foreign management of the lines would be undesirable, and if that time arrived Mexico wanted to be in a position where it could itself take over the management without causing international ill-feeling or doing anything that might be called in the business world illegitimate or arbitrary. So it reserved to itself 51 per cent of the stock in the railroads, and nothing short of an act of the Mexican Congress can remove any of this stock from the national treasury. It is hardly conceivable that a Mexican Congress, no matter how reckless or corrupt, would invite the popular indignation that would follow a surrender of the control which the possession of this stock insures; even in such an improbable event, ultimate repudiation of the act by the Mexican people would doubtless be sustained by this and other nations.

So that, looking at the matter in any light, Mexico is practically secure in the possession of control over its national transportation lines. These railroads are all showing highly satisfactory gains in business at present. The revolution disturbed traffic comparatively little. Mexico has not reached the point yet where it can safely make full use of the opportunities afforded by control of the roads, but some day, when it is ready, it will be in a far better position to dictate terms or to undertake public operation than either of its great neighbors to the north.

THE trend of American motorists from West to East for prolonged tours over fine roads, through forests and by lakes, rivers and the sea, some day will be checked. Nature has done quite as much if not more for the Pacific coast states as it has for the Atlantic commonwealths. Given sufficient public expenditure under competent expert supervision, such as both California and Colorado are now setting about providing for state roads over scenic routes, and the time will come when New Englanders of means and leisure will be auto-touring the country where the Sierras and the Rockies tower aloft as frequently as western motorists now explore the White mountains.

Indeed, there is no comparison between the way in which Colorado is planning to capitalize its scenery for motorists and the passive, half-hearted attitude of New Hampshire toward its similar assets. National, state and municipal agencies, the Chamber of Commerce of Denver and liberal citizens are all busy bringing into being a highway 445 miles long, circular in its route, which will take in the Garden of the Gods, the canyons with their abysses, the virgin forests of the higher mountains and the crystal lakes. Where now are rough trails will be a smooth highway. Denver and Colorado Springs will profit by the tourist trade; new inns and centers of recreation will spring up along the way. The investment can hardly fail to bring its increment.

Sport and Internationalism

WATCHING the outcome of the tennis matches in New York, which have settled that an American and not a British team shall go out to Australia to challenge the holders of the Davis cup, or keeping close tab on the play on the Apawamis links, where the British amateur golf champion is now testing his ability to walk off with the American championship, is an interesting experience, whether done at long range through the press or at close range by personal observation. John Bull and Brother Jonathan have had so much good-natured, fraternal strife of a sporting kind, running back over so long a term of years, that contests like these do not have the same picturesqueness and thrill born of novelty that would exist were the combatants Frenchmen and Americans. America has yet to win any adequate representation of French sportsmen at the few meets where they would be at home. For reasons that are plain it is far more likely that Belgians should challenge British oarsmen and Frenchmen strive for British aviation prizes than that they should venture hither.

America finds it more natural to finance expeditions of competing athletes who sail Europeward than Europe does to provide delegations who venture westward over the Atlantic. Indeed, such is the enthusiasm for certain forms of American sport among progressive Asiatics that it seems likely that, ere long, interchange of athletes between the United States and Japan and China will become even more of an annual event than it ever has been with some of the European countries and America. If this should prove to be so, the result will be due in part to the influence of so many Asiatic youth educated in the United States, to the part that athletics are made to play in the Americanization of the Philippines and to the example of sailors of the American fleet as they tour about the world.

Whatever the explanation of the facts, the interesting new phenomenon in human history is this, that competitive sport is taking on interracial as well as international aspects. Men, as they test their speed, endurance, keenness of vision in marksmanship or mastery of nautical and aerial craft, run-getting capacity in cricket or base-

ball, or driving power and putting skill on the links, come to find that the sport instinct is not a matter of geography or ethnology. It is not without its exemplars in any land or among any people, each group formulating a code of honor as well as a system of rules.

Of course, striking changes in facility and comparative inexpensiveness of travel, the creation by the modern press of a vast body of spectators, the lavish expenditure of money for prizes that increase of wealth and popular patronage of sports have made it possible to offer—all these now tend to bring contestants together from the ends of the earth and to break down barriers that formerly intervened. Next season a Chinese team from the Philippines will play baseball in the United States.

Happiness Should Be Publicly Expressed

AN AMERICAN who recently toured Russia says in an interview that he saw in Warsaw "a greater degree of happiness publicly expressed" than a Russian would see in a similar trip about the city of Boston. Were the delegates of the American chambers of commerce who recently toured Europe to be interviewed, many of them, no doubt, would make the same comparison between life as they saw it in France, Belgium, Germany and Austria and as they know it at home. The fact is that Americans, who have so many reasons for happiness that people of other countries lack, are singularly private, exclusive and individualistic in their manifestations of it. Neither in the circle of the family nor in the larger circle of the community is there that natural, unaffected demonstration of joy, that free outpouring of feeling, that patent contentment with present-day experience which is seen openly displayed in some of the older lands of the world.

This repression of feeling, this reluctance to run the risk of being considered light-hearted, this excessive "individualism" even in recreations, is exceptionally characteristic of Americans outside the home. Compared with the German or the Frenchman, they do not know how to use a park, a public square, a sidewalk cafe or a "garden." The unit of pleasure too often is self instead of family. Far too much of the pleasure of Americans, even in its least selfish and most social forms, is indoors and private, when it should be outdoors and public. In short, the typical American has not learned how to plan for "happiness publicly expressed."

Fortunately a new generation is coming along which will be better trained. Everything that contributes to the success of out-of-door fetes, historical pageants, the restored art of dancing, organized play on municipal playgrounds, elaboration of formal functions in connection with academic centenaries and creation and promotion of organizations that bring men and women together for joyous experience of social intercourse and civic endeavor, must tend to diminish the force of a contrast between Europe and America that is now entirely legitimate. For too many Americans the ideal of living is intake, not outgo; they are too exclusively rationalistic and not sufficiently emotional in nature; their Hebraic, Puritan idealism needs to be tempered by modernized Hellenism. Their social life is aristocratic, not democratic, in type. Their happiness is excessively individualistic. It might better find expression in public worship, public patriotism, public recreation and public fraternization.

INTRODUCTION into the reciprocity discussion of remarks calculated to arouse national prejudices or to wound national feelings on either side of the line should be discontinued. Reciprocity or no reciprocity, the sober-minded, sensible people of the United States and Canada want to be decent neighbors and good friends.

CHICAGO children are permitted to play tennis on some of the asphaltum streets of that city. Chicago has dedicated certain little used streets at certain hours to playground purposes. Little by little the cities are utilizing the advantages they have, rather than wasting their time in yearning for those they cannot get.

IF it is true, as alleged, that an American railroad charged storage recently upon baggage delayed because of a wreck on its own rails, the fact would go far toward removing the impression that the railroad corporations are careless concerning details of management, especially where income is involved.

WHAT seems to be true 'midst all this ado, Can be put very brief in the tellin'— That is, statin' it mild, the rumor was wild: New Haven will not cut a Mellen.

ON SEPT. 17 Brooks' comet will be 45,000,000 miles distant from the earth, and there will be nothing between to prevent one from seeing it. This fact is worth noting. A clear stretch of 45,000,000 miles will appear, at least, to motorists.

MANY men of all nationalities will wonder, no doubt, how two diplomats can talk over one subject for two months without committing themselves until the last moment to anything definite. Women, of course, will see nothing strange in it.

WILL ocean vessels reach their extreme length and will skyscrapers reach their extreme height in the next few years? If so, it might interest people to guess how long the longest ship, how high the highest skyscraper will be.

EXPERT swimmers will now have to turn their attention away from Boston light and the British channel if they desire to attract public attention. It is conceded on all sides that they can do again what has been done before.

THE idea for a world university comes out of Norway, one of the smallest countries in Europe, but the possible scope of such an institution is far beyond what mere numbers of inhabitants or acres of territory can make it.

LAWRENCE, MASS., seems to have a great many things to contend with these days, but if it shall contend with them patiently and successfully all the more credit will attach to the achievement.

PREMIER LAURIER and Mr. Borden, the opposition leader, are about as far apart on figures as campaign managers on this side of the line like to be just before the returns come in.

CHICAGO is to have a great deep waterway convention, but, as a matter of choice, and much as Chicago enjoys conventions, it would prefer to have the deep waterway.

THE renewed whirl of New England textile machinery has a pleasant sound to those thousands who were affected through curtailment in manufacture.

Teaching History with Motion Pictures

THERE is a fair probability that the public schools of the country will be supplied in the near future with apparatus for the production of motion pictures, to be used especially in aid of history teaching. It is understood that experiments are already being made looking to this end. Some of the foremost educators of the country are said to be considering the advisability of employing films even more freely than was at first proposed. Dr. J. B. McFetrich, president of the board of education of Chicago, for instance, is quoted as saying that no invention of the age can be used to greater advantage than motion pictures in general educational work. "They prove of absorbing interest to the children," he says. There is no inattention in the school room, he claims, while the pictures are being shown. "Wherever they can be used they will prove of inestimable value," he insists, but he asks to be understood as opposing the employment of films of a sensational or undesirable character.

Here is exactly the point where the utmost care will have to be taken. The pictures must not be simply of an absorbing kind. They must not be such as to excite the children. They should not be merely attractive or entertaining. If there is any purpose in using them at all, it must be with the view of illustrating the daily lessons, or of impressing these lessons upon the students by the aid of illustrations. If employed in history teaching, they must, of course, be to be useful and not harmful, harmonize with the facts of history. The mixture of fiction with fact in the historical novel has worked incalculable mischief; an attempt to make history attractive by departing from its rigid lines so as to take advantage of the possibilities of the moving picture machine would be still more pernicious.

Judiciously employed, however, the motion picture film may, readily fulfil a good purpose in public education. No extraordinary imagination is required to see that there are innumerable ways in which it can be used to impress the pupils beneficially.

Improved View of Parks and Playgrounds

THE change that in recent months has come over the popular aspect of the park and playground question in every part of the country where the outdoor movement has been given headway shows the wisdom of allowing matters of this kind to settle themselves. In the first flush of the playground agitation advocates of recreation places were disposed to subordinate everything else to their ideas. Parks were of no value, they held, if maintained merely to look at. To be of real value to the mass of the people, parks should be thrown open as recreation grounds, even at the expense of sward and flower bed. Beauty was a secondary consideration, because beauty appealed only to the few, whereas what the masses stood in need of was the great outdoors.

For a time a movement which forced itself at once upon the good opinion and conscience of every thinking person threatened to become destructive. Better counsels prevailed, however, compromises were effected, and as a consequence of cooperation there is scarcely a large community in the country today that is not at least much better provided with playgrounds than it was five years ago.

It has become noticeable, however, that the demand for playgrounds, instead of decreasing the popularity of the parks proper, has increased it. It is a common experience that there is a much stronger popular regard for the parks today than there was before the playground movement started. The playgrounds are well patronized, there is but one expression of opinion as to their usefulness, and as to the favor in which they are held in the congested districts of cities, but it is found that they are failing at times to satisfy. Greater and greater are the numbers that steal away from the playgrounds, full of activity, to the benches of the great parks where there is nothing but tranquillity and beauty.

This is properly regarded as a strong and satisfying evidence of an improving taste among the people of the crowded sections. It is also an argument of irresistible force in favor of the playground. Best of all, it proves what education can do. The people who wanted simply playgrounds a few years ago may continue to want them, but they will want in addition beautiful parks.

INDUSTRIALISM, in a manufacturing sense, is not ordinarily associated with South American affairs, yet it is a fact that no less than 3258 establishments are found in Brazil alone. Export of raw material, of course, has long been a principal source for trade in Latin America, but there is an increasing tendency to turn the natural products into manufactured articles. Of cotton mills, for instance, Brazil now has several hundred, and, with 52,000 hands employed and a capital of \$60,000,000 invested in the making of cotton goods, it is apparent that the republic is rapidly forging ahead as a textile country.

The woolen, silk and linen industries in Brazil are also growing in importance. It will, of course, be a good while before this nation will be able to manufacture enough even for its own wants, but at the same time there is nothing to prevent the Brazilian manufacturer and financier from looking to the future as promising a market even outside of the country. With the raw products in such plenty, with climate and environment favoring productiveness and with labor cheaper, perhaps, than in the north, industrial Brazil is not only a possibility, but an accepted fact.

There is no record that the trust problem has yet become of any concern to Brazilians, but this cannot be for the want of stock companies. However, the laws relating to the conducting of the joint stock company would seem to be stringent enough to prevent any severe loss to stockholders. The penal regulations include an article which states that directors are subject to imprisonment if they "buy or sell shares of the companies, for account of same, excepting for amortization purposes and in the form prescribed by law," or if they "distribute undue dividends," or if they "by any unlawful means cause the shares to be falsely quoted," or if they "accept shares of said companies as collateral guarantee for loans."

If Brazilian industrialism keeps within the prescribed legal lines, there appears to be nothing to prevent a continuous advance without those checks that result when corporations overreach themselves.

It is reported from Chicago that the audiences in the theaters seem to be getting real pleasure out of the intervals between the acts since orchestras were abandoned. The principal reason, of course, is that they do not have to talk so loud as formerly.

Brazilian Industries